

KING-HALL SURVEY, 1936

KING-HALL SURVEY

1936

By

Stephen King-Hall

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PART I

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INTRODUCTION

IF all goes well, this will be an annual publication. "All going well" means not only that the book shall be sufficiently well written and illustrated to attract readers and make them decide to order its successors, but also that the world shall remain sufficiently peaceful to permit an Englishman of military age to devote some of his time to compiling an annual survey of world events.

"All going well," according to the first definition, is up to me; but the second is—unfortunately—beyond my control, for, as we shall see, this first number of what I hope will be a yearly publication records the trends and tendencies during a period in World History when Western civilisation trembled once again on the knife-edge between war and peace.

A Personal Survey

The introduction of my name into the title of this book is not intended to be a piece of self-advertisement. It is there in order to indicate the nature of the book and to show without delay that it is an account of the events of the year, at home and abroad, as seen by a particular person.

One of the most baffling of the many troublesome problems of the modern world is created by the torrent of news which, by the cables, the wireless, the radio programmes, the news-reels, and the daily Press, pours unceasingly upon the head of Man.

He is left dazed and bewildered by this flood of fact and opinion, and before he has had time to sort out fact from fancy, or to disentangle the essential and the lasting from the trivial and transitory, more news beats upon him. This dilemma has produced a new profession, that of "Populariser," or "Commentator," to give it two of its several titles.

Expert in Experts

Popularisers are middle-men who endeavour to act as interpreters between the public and world affairs, between the plain man and the

expert. I retired from the Royal Navy in order to enter this new profession, and have been pursuing it now for some seven years. I am not an expert, except in the business of understanding, and endeavouring to interpret, experts in a manner respected by them and acceptable to the general reader.

In this work a process of selection is inevitable, and no man's choice will be entirely approved by any other man or woman. So I stress again the fact that this book is a survey of 1936, its events, and its trends, *as they appear to me*. I attach more importance to trends than to events, and, above all, it seems to me essential that if we are to see the wood for the trees, we must make an effort to see the world as a whole and in the round.

The Arrangement of the Book

You will find this book has been divided into four parts. The first two parts, one of which is considerably longer than the other, contain my personal interpretation of the events of the year.

It seems to me that you can look at Man's life on earth from two points of view. On the one hand, he is a social animal and must therefore have a framework of social and political relationships in which to live. This framework consists of a great number of organisations, varying in size from the Family to the League of Nations, and in character from a currency stabilisation agreement between several countries to an Imperial Airways Service or a Broadcasting Corporation. But all these types of organisation, however greatly they differ in size or appearance, exist for the purpose of providing Man with a vehicle or medium in which to LIVE. They are means to an end. It is this aspect of life, the political and economic events of 1936, that I shall deal with in Part I of this book.

But political and economic affairs, however largely they may bulk in the news, and however deeply they affect the life of the individual, are but the apparatus of life, and are no more life itself than a collection of musical instruments is a symphony.

It is what we do inside this material framework of government or production, of trade or transport; what use we make of these tools; what doors we unlock with these keys; which matters. For these are the achievements and activities which reflect the spirit and soul of our civilisation. It is this aspect of 1936 which is described and illustrated in Part II of this book.

In a perfect world there would be very little of Part I and a great deal of Part II, whereas in this record of a very imperfect world, you

will notice that the story told in Part I is twice as long as that in Part II.

This fact reflects the kind of world in which we are living. The high-lights of 1936, the circumstances which distinguish it in our minds from its predecessors, are not great achievements of science, or art, or in the use of leisure, but rather wars and rumours of wars, disputes, and frictions. We in Great Britain shall also remember it as a year in which we suffered a grievous national loss in the death of King George V, and a grave constitutional crisis concerning his son.

Yet, it would show a profound lack of sense of proportion were the record of 1936 not to include a certain amount of comment on the matters which are dealt with in Part II. For it is at once the paradox and the note of hope in the tangled human story that, notwithstanding many a setback, many a disaster, many a disappointment, Man continues to move slowly up the rungs of the ladder which he has to climb on his ascent from the ape to the angel.

Parts III and IV

As I have pointed out above, the text of this *Survey* is, from the nature of things, based on a personal selection from the vast mass of material in which I am sitting, immersed, so to say, up to the lower eyelids. The most complete one-volume survey of world affairs which is published to-day, and which appears about nine months after the events it records, is that compiled by Professor Toynbee, and issued by the Royal Institute of International Affairs. This volume extends to some 200,000 words, or about eight times the length of the text in this book. If you were to keep cuttings from *The Times* giving you a reasonable selection of news for a year, you would accumulate about seven and a half million words, or sixteen volumes each of 1,000 pages.

In order to smooth out the necessarily uneven impressions which might be produced from a purely personal survey derived from a study of the immense mass of available material, I have provided a third part, containing a bird's-eye view of the events themselves. In this part will be found a straightforward Chronology of Events and also a series of Time Charts, a rather novel idea which I explain more fully on page 113. Finally, in the fourth part the reader will find the story of 1936 told in a series of pictures.

I hope that if text, time charts, and illustrations be studied as a whole, the general reader will have before him a reasonably comprehensive and balanced record of the way of the world during 1936.

Publication Date

The question also arose as to whether it would be best to hold up the publication of this book until the spring of 1937 in order to defer its writing until Big Ben struck midnight on December 31st, 1936, or whether it was better to aim at putting it in your hands as early as possible in 1937, even at the risk of having to omit some important event which might take place during the closing days of 1936. At the expense of some loss of sleep, I have chosen the latter course, and next year's *Survey* will cover any ground which the exigencies of book production have made it impossible to deal with in this issue.

STEPHEN KING-HALL.

December 15th, 1936.

SECTION I

RETROSPECT

THE year which has just come to an end will in all probability be considered by historians as one which closed the post-war chapter of world affairs. It will also be memorable as the first year since 1066 in which England had three successive Kings in one year.

Post-War Ideas—Disarmament and Collective Security

At the beginning of 1936 the system of collective security, though shattered in the Far East in 1931 by the failure of the League to protect China against Japanese aggression in Manchuria, still had its disciples in Europe. I was one of these. I believed, though my beliefs were tortured with doubts, that, though the League was weakened by the absence of Germany and Japan, yet it still remained an instrument which not only could, but would, be used by the League members, great and small, to check aggression and uphold the Covenant. This belief appeared to me the only justification of the four years of war in which I had taken part.

During 1936 I was obliged to recognise that I had been the victim of delusion. The Abyssinian affair—of which more later—was a proof emphatic that the system of collective security as at present organised could not be depended upon to protect a weak nation from the coldly calculated assault of a great European Power, a Founder-member of the League.

This collapse of the international security ideals of the League and the rapid increase of armaments which then began to take place amongst all nations, great and small, were in flat contradiction to two of the chief aspirations of the post-War period—the organisation of the Rule of Law upon the basis of general disarmament.

The Problem of Treaty Revision

But this was not the only evidence in support of the view that 1936 was a year which may be considered as a kind of bridge between the post-war period and whatever era may succeed it. Another great idea which inspired those who took part in the Great War was that it

was a war to end war; but on several occasions this year we have appeared to be on the brink of a war to end peace, that is to say, the settlement of Versailles and the subsidiary treaties upon the basis of which the whole of the policies of the post-War period have been built up.

Nearly all previous peace treaties have been readjusted in the course of time, usually by another war. But with the outlawry of war as a means for rectifying injustices a new technique was required for the peaceful readjustment of international grievances. The Allies believed that such an instrument of peaceful revision would be found in the League of Nations, the XIXth clause of whose Covenant was specially designed for this purpose. But how far has this instrument of revision, the safety-valve for European discontents, been used during the post-War period?

The victorious Powers claim that, in fact, the Versailles Settlement has been considerably revised, and that many parts of the Treaties, such as the Reparations Clauses, have become a dead letter. The defeated or dissatisfied Powers, on the other hand, maintain that the Treaty was a dictated peace with no moral claim to validity; that their major grievances have never voluntarily been remedied; and that the League, the legal instrument of revision, has been nothing but a permanent Committee of the victorious Powers, owing its very existence to an unjust settlement and determined to maintain that settlement as long as possible.

Germany and Unilateral Denunciation

From 1919 onwards, the German people have resisted in every possible way the application of the Treaty of Versailles, which they claim to be an enforced and not a negotiated agreement. This claim was not unfounded, but, though it would be fruitless to pursue in these pages a controversy which is rapidly becoming academic, it is not out of place to remark that if there had been no invasion of Belgium there would have been no Treaty of Versailles. A period of six years of strife between the ex-Allies and Germany, with France in the part of chief prosecutor, was brought to an end in 1925 by the Locarno Treaties and the admission of Germany to the League. The slowness with which the Allies agreed to peaceful revision of both the economic (war reparations) and disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, coupled with the advent of the world crisis, produced in Germany a situation of grave confusion and suffering which the Weimar Republic was unable to control. The hour of dictatorship

had struck and awaited the Man. He arose in the person of the semi-mystic, Adolf Hitler.

Under his leadership the Nazi Party, in addition to creating a totalitarian state in Germany, set about vigorously to tear up a treaty upon which the ink was already growing faint. The most flagrant of the successive coups with which Germany punctuated 1936 in her determination to break away from the post-War atmosphere of the Treaty of Versailles was Hitler's denunciation, on March 7th, 1936, of the Locarno Treaties in defiance both of Locarno and Versailles and the simultaneous reoccupation by the German Army of the demilitarised zone in the Rhineland. This move was accompanied by a peace offer, of which more will be written when I come to consider the British Government's activities in foreign affairs during 1936.

The seriousness of Germany's one-sided denunciation of a treaty whose terms were felt by many moderate people to be in need of revision was aggravated by the fact that, as recently as 1935, Hitler had assured British Ministers that he regarded the Locarno Treaties as being in a separate category from that of Versailles, since they had been freely negotiated.

People began to wonder and—as we shall see—the British Government began to ask (but without receiving a reply) where exactly, and at what level, Hitler drew the upper limit of his expectations and ambitions.

The reason given by Hitler for this sudden and high-handed action, carried out, as there is reason to believe, against the advice of General Blomberg and the General Staff,¹ was the impending ratification by France of the Franco-Soviet Pact.

This Pact, a revival, nominally inside the framework of the League Covenant, of the pre-War Franco-Prussian Alliance, had been signed in May 1935, and was on the point of being ratified in February 1936. It was anathema to Germany for several reasons. In the first place, it resurrected the old German fear of encirclement; and in the second place, it reinforced the power of Bolshevism, which the Nazis, from the earliest days, had proclaimed it was their sacred mission to overthrow.

Nazi Germany, 1936

Of Germany in 1936 it can be said that she had not only regained her freedom and thrown off practically all the shackles forged upon

¹ The soldiers were not ready for war in 1936 and feared that France would seize upon the occasion in order to wage a preventive war against Germany.

her prostrate limbs at Versailles, but she had begun to take the offensive and cause alarm in the hearts of her erstwhile conquerors. However much inhabitants of democratic countries may deplore developments in Germany, all the evidence available goes to show that the Fuehrer is idolised by the German people. An "election," held in March 1936, in which voters had the option of either recording their approval of Hitler's policy or else of spoiling their ballot paper, gave the Leader 44½ million out of 45 million votes cast. At the Nuremburg Party Conference, in September 1936, the German people received news of a Four Year Plan, intended to make Germany as independent as possible from all foreign supplies of raw materials. So far as could be judged from outside the country, the German nation accepted, in a spirit of determination, the further sacrifices this plan involved. By December 1936 they were becoming considerable.

Russia and the "Red Menace"

In view of the fact that, throughout 1936 and particularly during its latter half, the prospects of peace were chiefly bound up with German foreign policy, and since that policy, according to Hitler, was primarily governed by the absolute necessity of crusading against Russian Bolshevism, we will now consider Soviet Russia.

In actual fact, the more Herr Hitler roared and fulminated against the international dangers of Bolshevism at the Party Conference at Nuremburg and elsewhere (he hurled abuse at the heads of the Russian Government in terms of such violence that it seemed likely Russia would break off diplomatic relations), the less justification he seemed to have. For one of the most remarkable events of 1936 was the rapid decline within Russia itself of the power and prestige of the Third International, that part of the Communist set-up entrusted with the mission of fomenting world revolution. Sixteen of the Bolshevik Old Guard were brought to trial and forthwith shot, and Trotsky, the most genuine of all the real Communists, only survived because he was interned in Norway. The fact is—and this provides yet another example in support of my belief that, during the last twelve months, we have seen the end of what historians will call the post-war period—the Russia which faced a hostile Power both East and West at the end of 1936 no more resembled the Communist Russia of 1921 than the France of 1880 had resembled the France of 1790.

By the beginning of 1936, the second of the three "Five Year Plans" intended to industrialise Russia on the basis of State ownership of all the means of production, was going forward in a satisfactory manner

and beginning to produce a certain surplus of consumption goods, which resulted in a noticeable rise in the standard of living of the Russian people. The Communist Party, completely controlled by Stalin, was without rivals capable of setting up an alternative Government.

The New Constitution

In June 1936 a draft constitution of a nature designed to gratify the democratic notions of some of Russia's friends and allies among the bourgeois Governments of Europe was published. It recognised the right of the individual to own a limited amount of private property. It established equality of voting rights, as between peasant and factory worker, and granted the suffrage to all citizens over 18, "irrespective of sex, race, nationality, religion, social origin, property status, and past activity." Voting was to be by secret ballot. It also set forth that "no man may be arrested except upon the decision of a court or with the sanction of the prosecutor." Another significant change was the appearance of a clause giving the Soviet citizen freedom of worship, of speech, of the Press, and the rights of Assembly and of holding public meetings. The Constitution was enthusiastically approved by the Congress of Soviets on December 12th, 1936.

Although the pleasure which the publication of this document gave to the friends of Russia in the democratic countries was somewhat clouded by the brutal manner in which Stalin ruthlessly "liquidated" Zinovieff and his colleagues, there was no doubt that during 1936 Russia was led (or propelled) by Stalin along a path which leads in quite the opposite direction from the early theories of world revolution. At the end of 1936 Russia was a State capitalist Power, behaving in her foreign policy in a manner indistinguishable from that of any other great Power; that is to say, she was seeking for friends as a protection against her enemies. Since France and Great Britain, and, amongst the lesser Powers, Czechoslovakia and Turkey, were States "on the opposite side of the fence" to Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, it was towards this group that Russia directed her smiles.

Russia and the Democracies

I have dealt at some length with the state of affairs in Russia, because throughout 1936 it has been Russian Communism which Hitler has used as a principal talking-point when addressing the German people on the need for further sacrifices. A situation was thus created in which, on the one hand, the democratic Powers found

themselves becoming more closely associated with Russia—partly because of changes inside Russia, partly because of the fact that all the anti-dictatorship nations tended to come together—whilst on the other hand, the Nazi and Fascist Powers discovered in Russia a fatal obstacle to co-operation with the democracies. How much of this objection was genuine and how much was due to the fact that dictators must have a “menace” to talk about and use as an explanation for their armament programmes is a matter of opinion.

France and “l'Expérience Blum”

I have already written that the French Pact with Russia was considered by Hitler to be one of the chief obstacles to any participation by Germany in a general European settlement, since, as we shall see later, the Nazis were ready enough to promise peace in the West if France and Great Britain would allow them a free hand in the East. But France, whose friendly relations with Italy had been shaken by the Abyssinian dispute, was not going to sacrifice the substance of an alliance with Russia for the shadow of any temporary Western Pact, especially when the traditional ties between the two countries were strengthened by the advent of a Left Wing Government to power in France.

At the beginning of 1936 France, who had obstinately refused to abandon the gold standard, was still in the throes of the economic crisis. Her trade had steadily declined, unemployment was increasing, and the budget was in a state of chronic deficit. The severe wage-cuts and other deflationary measures adopted by successive Governments had served only to increase popular discontent, and resulted, on the one hand, in a growing solidarity between the various left wing parties, Socialists of all brands, Radicals, and Communists, and, on the other, in the increase in the numbers and activity of the various semi-military leagues which sought a solution for all troubles, economic and political, in the methods of Fascism. When in April the time came round for the four-yearly General Elections, it was fear of the Croix de Feu and other militant Fascist bodies which drove the left wing parties to fight the elections as a united Popular Front. The result was an overwhelming victory for the Left and the formation of a popular front government under Léon Blum, France's first Socialist Prime Minister. The events of subsequent months virtually amounted to a social revolution, usually referred to in France as “l'expérience Blum.”

The new government was immediately beset with many difficulties at home and abroad. To the growing menace of Germany were

shortly added the difficulties arising from the Spanish civil war. Many of Blum's Communist and Socialist supporters demanded, not unnaturally, that France should go to the assistance of the Popular Front government in Spain, or at least permit that government to purchase arms in France. But Blum skilfully and resolutely held to his decision to support strict neutrality in this matter, since he realised that to do otherwise would be to run desperate risks of enlarging the conflict to European dimensions. At home the French workers celebrated their political victory by organising and carrying out an amazing series of stay-in strikes which paralysed French industry.

Again Léon Blum showed high statesmanship. On the one hand, he announced his intention of preserving order, which he said was the first duty of government. On the other hand, he promulgated a far-reaching programme of socialistic measures, many of which were rapidly pushed through Parliament. They included a 40-hour week, collective labour contracts, paid holidays, a programme of public works, nationalisation of armament industries, raising of the school-leaving age, nationalisation of the Bank of France, restoration of pensions and of the cuts in the pay of civil servants, and the dissolution of the Fascist Leagues.

The Devaluation of the Franc

The seal was set upon the French "New Deal" when, on October 1st, following the International Currency Agreement, the franc was devalued for the second time since 1919, the parity being fixed at about 106 to the £ sterling. M. Blum, like all his immediate predecessors, had at first strenuously denied the inevitability of this long-expected step. The devaluation of the franc was accompanied by decrees which substantially lowered many tariffs and suspended 105 out of 750 quotas. We shall have to wait till 1937 to see whether France can spend her way out of the crisis. At the end of 1936 the budget deficit was substantial, but there were signs that trade was enjoying an active revival.

The Armaments Race

The results of the breakdown of the post-war settlement which took place in 1936 was a sudden leap forward in the pace of rearmament. According to the *Armaments Year Book*, the world's expenditure on armaments rose from 3.5 thousands of millions of dollars in 1925 to 5.4 thousands of millions of dollars in 1935—an increase of 61 per cent. in a decade. These figures are incomplete and already out of date.

No useful purpose would be served by quoting a mass of statistics which in this particular subject are almost useless—otherwise they would not be publishable. It must be sufficient to mention that during the year 1936 Great Britain speeded up her 1935 rearmament programme, especially in the air, and appointed a Minister to co-ordinate Defence, besides taking measures to prepare for industrial mobilisation in time of war. Russia lowered her age of military service from 21 to 19, and much of the production of the second Five Year Plan, originally intended to raise the standard of living, was diverted to the needs of national defence. Germany extended her military service period from 1 to 2 years, and contrived to spend about £800 millions a year on armaments. France concentrated on modernising her armed forces, and increased her fortifications in the East. The U.S.A. set in motion large increases, so did Japan. China presented 100 aeroplanes to Chiang Kai-Shek as a birthday present. Holland, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, Rumania, Turkey, Greece, and all the British Dominions increased their armaments. Italy continued to arm to the teeth, and Austria, in defiance of her treaty undertakings, introduced conscription.

The Naval Treaty

On the other side of the account must be set the fact that a new Naval Treaty, to take the place of the Washington Treaties, which were due to expire, was signed by Great Britain, all the Dominions (except S. Africa and the Irish Free State), the U.S.A., and France. It is to remain in force till the end of 1942. Italy refused to sign owing to the Abyssinian crisis. Japan retired from the negotiations when Great Britain and the U.S.A. refused to grant her claim for equality in naval strength.

The Treaty, based on the principle of limitation by categories, settled the age at which various types of ships might be regarded as superannuated—ranging from twenty-six years for battleships to thirteen years for submarines, set limits upon the size of ships and to the calibre of the guns to be carried by each class, and provided for an advance exchange of programmes between the signatories. It was specially provided that, if one Power became engaged in war, it might suspend the terms of the Treaty, in which case all the other signatories would be free to resume their freedom of action. The same liberty of action could be assumed by a signatory who felt that national security had been “materially affected by a change of circumstances.”

The New Dardanelles Convention

The other international event which happily did not run true to "1936 form" was the series of amicable negotiations, in the course of which Turkey persuaded the signatories of the Treaty of Lausanne (1923) to modify the Dardanelles Convention. By this agreement Turkey was forbidden to fortify the Straits, but she argued that the altered situation in the Mediterranean in 1936 made it necessary for her to be allowed to do so. The other signatories expressed their satisfaction at Turkey's correct behaviour in seeking modification of a treaty by the method of peaceful negotiation at a time when the popular procedure was unilateral denunciation, and agreed to open discussions. "The unspeakable Turk" of Mr. Gladstone's days in the '80's had become the model boy in the quarrelsome European family of 1936.

The New Convention, which was signed on July 20th, permitted Turkey to refortify the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, subject to certain conditions. Merchant ships were to be allowed free transit by day; the entry of foreign warships into the Black Sea in time of peace was to be strictly limited and in time of war prohibited altogether, unless they were acting under the instructions of the League of Nations or in certain other specified circumstances. The exit of warships belonging to Black Sea Powers (the chief of whom was Russia) from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean was to be free in time of peace. Such warships were to be allowed to return to their home ports in the Black Sea on the outbreak of war.

Finally, Turkey was permitted to close the Straits if she were herself a belligerent, or menaced by war, subject to an obligation to reopen them if required to do so by the League.

Wars of Religion—1936 Style

We have seen that one of the chief characteristics of 1936 in the field of world politics was the collapse, at any rate for the time being, of the system of collective security, and that this event produced an inevitable reaction in the shape of mounting armament bills. But there was a further tendency, and that was for a regrouping of Powers to take place. In 1936, as in 1913, and in every year since the War, the dominant desire in the minds of the people and their rulers was security. The attempt to assure security by collective action broke down. Individual governments began to look round for allies. The groping towards a balance of power had to take place around an issue, just as a see-saw must be disposed on either side of a central support.

During 1936 it became clear that the issue which threatened to divide Western civilisation into two mutually hostile camps was that of Fascism versus Democracy. I use the word "Fascism" in a wide sense, to include all forms of totalitarian States, and Democracy must also be very widely interpreted if it is to include Soviet Russia, which was certainly in that armed camp during 1936.

This was a different issue from that which had stood between the two groups which made up the Balance of Power in 1913. Then it was a case of two sets of nations, all capitalistic and democratic,¹ disputing with each other for new markets and colonial possessions.

In order to find a parallel to the 1936 situation it is necessary to go back to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when all Europe was torn in pieces by wars of religion along lines which cut across the national frontiers. Then, some countries were predominantly Catholic, others Protestant; but between the two extremes lay a whole range of countries in which opinion was almost equally divided, and in which the Parties sought support from their co-religionists in other lands.

It is this sort of situation—although the issue at stake is one of political rather than of religious conviction, a situation exemplified in its most acute form in Spain and in the reactions of foreign countries to the Spanish crisis—with which the world is now face to face. To prevent any further crystallisation of the issues has, for many months past, been the primary objective of the British Government. Its task was not made easier by the fact that towards the close of 1936 it was announced that Germany and Japan had signed a pact against "Communism." This was clearly a thinly disguised alliance between two dictatorship Powers of the right against Russia, the dictatorship Power of the left whom circumstances had pushed into the democratic camp.

Whilst the U.S.A. in the West concerned itself with its growing recovery and its Presidential election; whilst Japan in the East continued to probe her way into China; the British (United Kingdom Variety) Government, connected to Europe by geographical facts and economic interests, and to the world by the far-flung Commonwealth of which London is the centre, grappled with these grave problems by those empirical methods which, though they cast the foreigner into alternate moods of despair and hope, are the only methods consonant with the characteristics of our people.

¹ The position of Russia in 1913 was as curious then as it is now. In 1913 a Russia of the extreme right, in 1936 one of the extreme left sought shelter in the democratic camp.

SECTION 2
THE UNITED KINGDOM

(i)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Foreign Policy of Great Britain—Collective Security

IT will be found convenient to consider the events in Great Britain during 1936, first from the point of view of foreign policy, since affairs abroad largely influenced internal political and economic developments. During the first half of the year the National Government, which had been given a second term of office (though with a reduced majority of 247 seats) at the General Election on November 14th, 1935, was principally engaged in an attempt to make Collective Security work against Italy on behalf of Abyssinia. Such a policy could be assured of success only if the Government was prepared, in the last resort, to press for military sanctions, or, in plain English, for war with Italy. The British Cabinet, aware that whilst our armed forces were deficient those of Italy were fully mobilised, and suspecting that British public opinion was not prepared to fight, refrained from pressing for military sanctions against Italy. This decision has been strongly criticised, but in my judgment Mr. Baldwin correctly interpreted opinion in the United Kingdom. It is true that in 1935 seven million people had said Yes to question 5(b) in a peace ballot which had asked them whether they were in favour of military action against an aggressor, but there is a vast difference in putting a cross on a piece of paper and qualifying for a cross over a grave in the Middle East.

The compromise which Sir Samuel Hoare, then the British Foreign Secretary, and M. Laval of France suggested at the close of 1935, whereby Abyssinia was to be partitioned, caused such an uproar in Great Britain that Sir Samuel resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Anthony Eden. The new Foreign Secretary was known to be strongly "pro-League," and, within the limits of the net of circumstances which hampered him, he did his best to "ginger up" the Sanctionist Front. But the collective action against Italy on behalf of Abyssinia never got farther than the establishment of a series of partially complete economic and financial sanctions, which, at the best, slightly embar-

ruined Italy, and, at the worst, enabled Mussolini to arouse the Italian people by assuring them that they were resisting a wicked assault by jealous Powers.¹ When Addis Ababa fell, and the Emperor Haile Selassie fled the country as a refugee, first to Palestine and then to Great Britain, it was clear that the League had failed, and just because Great Britain had been prominent in such efforts as were made to put teeth into the League Covenant, the failure caused her to lose much prestige all over the world, and especially in the U.S.A.

The British Government took stock of the situation, and recognised the facts of the case by advocating the lifting of Sanctions. At the same time it turned its attention to the question of substantially strengthening its armaments.

Speeding up British Rearmament

There were two reasons for grave concern at the state of the Armed Forces. It was common knowledge that, when at the end of 1935 and beginning of 1936 a state of serious tension had existed between Italy and Great Britain, great difficulty was found in strengthening the British defences in the Mediterranean area, and even though the French and other Sanctionist Mediterranean Powers had promised the use of their bases to the British Fleet in the event of an Italian attack, the plain fact has to be recorded that when 1936 opened, an Italian offensive on Malta or Egypt could not have been dismissed as a venture in which success was impossible. As it was, the Government, upon February 17th, 1936, had to ask Parliament for a supplementary estimate of £7,750,000 in order to cover the cost of special measures for increasing our defences in the Mediterranean area. That was the first reason why the British Government determined still further to accelerate the rearmament programme, which it had announced in March 1935.

The second reason was the rearmament of Germany, which by the beginning of 1936 had been proceeding at breathless pace for at least two, and perhaps three, years.² It was, in fact, the German activity which had caused the increase of British armaments in 1935, especially the decision that the British Air Force should be trebled by 1937, in order to maintain parity with Germany.

¹ The efficacy with which Sanctions were applied varied considerably according to the country. In Great Britain the law was carried out strictly. For instance, during the first quarter of 1935, the United Kingdom imports from Italy were valued at £613,000. During the first quarter of 1936 these were valued at £30,000. As regards exports to Italy, comparable figures were £1,500,000 and £34,000.

² In November 1936 Hitler stated publicly that "night and day" Germany had ceaselessly been rearming.

It was against this background that the Government issued a White Paper on rearmament on March 3rd, 1936. In this document it was stated that for the Navy two new capital ships, each of 33,000 tons, would be laid down in 1937; that the number of cruisers would be increased to 70, and the personnel strengthened by 6,000. For the Army, four new battalions were to be organised and the process of mechanisation and re-equipment was to be accelerated. Strenuous efforts were made to encourage recruiting, though the response was disappointing from the point of view of the Army Council, and on August 3rd two new schemes were announced. One was a Regular Army Supplementary Reserve, for men aged 17 to 25, who were invited to try six months with the colours and see how they liked Army life. The other plan was the creation of a National Defence Force for men aged 45 to 60. Steps were taken to make Army life attractive.

As regards the Air Force, the first-line strength for home defence was set at 1,750 machines (over and above the Fleet air arm), the Imperial Defence force for use overseas was increased from 250 to 370 planes, and large increases of personnel and fifty new air-stations were foreshadowed.

When Mr. Neville Chamberlain opened his 1936 Budget, which showed a small surplus on the balance between Revenue and Expenditure figures at approximately £798 millions, the country learnt that, instead of the hoped-for reduction in taxation there would be increases, of which 2d. per lb. on tea and 3d. in the £ on the income tax were the most significant. This unpleasant news was entirely due to the cost of the rearmament programme. For example, the total Naval estimate for 1936-7 was over £80 millions, an increase of more than £20 millions compared with 1935-6 and the highest figure since 1920, when prices were much inflated.

Regrettable as the people found this rearmament to be, the Government policy was supported on all sides, in view of the fact that since 1933 Germany was believed to have spent a sum of between £1,500 millions and £2,000 millions on armaments. This large material increase of our armed forces was accompanied by a less spectacular, little advertised, but highly important survey of the whole state of industry from the point of view of supplies in war. A committee, typical of many appointed for similar purposes during 1936, was set up to investigate the question of food supplies in war. These preparations for the safety of the realm in time of war were placed under the direction of Sir Thomas Inskip, who was appointed as Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence (but not Defence Minister) on March 13th, 1936.

The need for further co-ordination of the work of private firms with that of the Service Departments became evident at the end of the year in connection with the dispute between the Air Ministry and Lord Nuffield, head of the Morris Motor Company, Ltd.—a dispute which was eventually satisfactorily settled. In some quarters the opinion was expressed that there ought to be two Cabinet Ministers in charge of the Defence Programme, one of whom would confine his attention to co-ordinating the defence plans of the three Fighting Services, the other devoting all his attention to co-ordinating the supply requirements of the Service Departments as a whole with the productive capacity of the country. In a debate in the House of Commons on November 12th the Prime Minister rejected the demands of his critics for a Minister of Supply, whilst admitting that we had been late in starting rearmament. Democracies, stated Mr. Baldwin, must always be two years behind Dictatorships. He also made the astonishing statement that he had believed we should have started to rearm in 1934, but to have said so would have caused the National Government to lose the General Election. This “unsealing” of the Prime Minister’s lips caused much comment.

The Attitude of the Labour Party

I have said above that the Government’s rearmament programme was broadly based on the popular will, and it placed the Labour Opposition in a difficult position. As the Opposition, and in view of their own recently announced disarmament policy (1935), they felt bound to oppose it, yet many of their leaders were obliged to recognise that the vigorous pursuit of a policy of collective security for which the Labour Party had pressed throughout the Italo-Abyssinian dispute must, in the last resort, be backed by armed force. Furthermore, the detestation in which the Labour Party held the Nazi and Fascist regimes made them reluctant to see Great Britain at the mercy of armaments which might spring into action at the word of a Continental dictator. The quandary in which the Labour Party found themselves during 1936 on this matter culminated in a very confused debate at the Party’s annual conference, held at Edinburgh, in October. The Party was ready to support such a measure of rearmament as was necessary to enable Great Britain to play her part in a system of collective security, despite the fact that by the end of the year such a system had practically ceased to exist.

To sum up. During the first part of 1936 the main object of the British Government in the sphere of foreign policy was that of salving

the system of collective security from the shipwreck in which it had become involved by Mussolini's buccaneering expedition into Abyssinia. When it was seen that this purpose was not to be achieved, except at grave risk, the Government, in words which fell from the lips of its Prime Minister, "felt deeply humiliated," and, as it seemed that this humiliation was largely due to the fact that the British bark had not behind it the threat of an adequately damaging bite, the Government pressed on with rearmament, whilst it reviewed the whole European situation anew.

This brings us to the second half of 1936.

The Locarno Crisis, and after

With Italy in possession of Abyssinia, and likely to be occupied for some time with the task of digesting her prey, the centre of anxiety on the subject of peace was transferred to Germany. During the second half of 1936 the British Government investigated the problem of laying the foundations of European peace on the basis of co-operation with a contented Germany, if only the requirements which would give Germany contentment could be found, and when found, would not prove altogether unreasonable to other Powers.

In order to show events in their proper perspective, a brief glance backwards is essential. Already in June 1935 Great Britain—to the intense annoyance of the French—had concluded a separate naval agreement with Germany in which the infraction by the latter Power of the naval clauses of the Treaty of Versailles had been condoned. Germany had been told that she might construct a new Navy, up to 35 per cent. of the tonnage of the British Fleet, including the right to 100 per cent. parity in submarines; this privilege she undertook not to exercise up to more than 45 per cent. without notice. This Treaty was in part evidence of Britain's desire to be reasonable in meeting German claims and in part an admission that nothing (short of war) would stop Germany from building a Navy.

Plans and Counter-plans

As mentioned on page 15, when Hitler denounced the Locarno Treaties and reoccupied the Rhineland, he accompanied his action with a Peace Plan.

Its most important elements were as follows:

(1) Immediate negotiations for a new demilitarised area on both sides of Germany's frontier with France and Belgium.

(2) A twenty-five years' non-aggression pact with France and Belgium.

(3) The United Kingdom and Italy to be guarantors.

(4) Holland to be a party to the agreement if she so desired.

(5) Germany was willing to accept a Western Air Pact.

(6) Germany would re-enter the League as an equal, in expectation of friendly negotiations designed to divorce the League from the Versailles Settlement.

The French, terrified at the German denunciation of the Locarno Treaties, demanded that the Council of the League be called to consider the situation. It met in London on March 17th, when Litvinoff, the Russian Commissar for Foreign Affairs and author of the phrase "Peace is one and indivisible," pointed out that this Rhineland business was the third case of unilateral breaking of treaties since Russia had joined the League, and that Hitler's peace plan was only an attempt to divide the United Kingdom and France, and thus to give Germany a free hand for aggression in Eastern Europe. It is worth mentioning here, as an illustration of the confusion into which foreign politics had drifted, that at this meeting of the League Council one of its members, Italy, was simultaneously on the bench of the League in respect of the judgment of Germany and in the dock as a criminal in respect of her own action in Abyssinia. On March 19th, after hearing the German case stated by Herr von Ribbentrop, head of a German delegation, which through the good offices of Great Britain had been persuaded to attend the meeting, the League Council found Germany guilty of infraction both of the Treaty of Versailles and that of Locarno, and the next day the Locarno Powers issued their proposals for a permanent settlement with Germany.

These proposals, and particularly the preliminary conditions attached thereto, were indignantly rejected by Germany, who said that she would make counter-proposals after the forthcoming elections. As mentioned on page 16, the so-called elections gave Hitler an immense majority, and on April 1st, 1936, he published his second and more elaborate peace plan. It was substantially the same as the previous plan, except that more emphasis was laid on the fact that if and when Germany rejoined the League she would expect the "injustices" of the Treaty of Versailles to be rectified. There was still a significant omission of any proposal to extend to Russia the system of non-aggression pacts or the Air Pact proposed for Western Europe.

This plan, stigmatised by the French Press as "stupendous bounce," was countered by the French with a scheme of their own, which the German Press declared to be "a skyscraper of pacts and visions."

A Tragic Interlude

Whilst the great Powers were occupying themselves with peace plans and counter-plans, Haile Selassie, the Lion of Judah and Emperor of Abyssinia, issued on April 20th a last despairing appeal to the British Press. He said that he was standing guard in the last citadel of collective security, and then, in words which may ring down the halls of history, he added: "I must still hold on until my tardy allies appear, and if they never come, then I say prophetically and without bitterness: '*The West will perish.*'"

We record that his allies did not appear, for by that date Abyssinia was doomed, and the British Government was already turning its attention to the question of making a fresh start in Western Europe.

The British Questions to Hitler

Ten days after the Emperor's appeal, the British Government published its observations on the German Plan, which was described as "most important and deserving of careful study." A study of the German document had convinced His Majesty's Government that it required elucidation in several respects, and there followed a series of questions which showed that the Foreign Office officials had certainly studied Germany's proposals "carefully."

A summary of the more important questions is as follows:

(1) Does Germany now consider herself in a position to enter into binding treaties, or does she still make mental reservations with regard to any agreements connected with the "not legally binding" Versailles settlement? Does she, in effect, intend to respect the territorial and political settlement of Europe except in so far as it may subsequently be modified by agreements?

(2) How far was German willingness to conclude a Western Air Pact on the basis of parity with Western Powers conditioned by Soviet air strength?

(3) Germany's proposals for non-aggression pacts with certain of her neighbours had been noted. What about Russia?

(4) What exactly did Germany mean by her desire to separate the Covenant of the League from its basis in the Treaty of Versailles?

To these extremely searching questions, of whose existence the German Government was reminded by the British Government on three occasions, no reply had been received at the moment of writing, which is near the close of 1936.

In July the British Government, in consultation with France and

Belgium, decided not to be choked off from well-doing by the lack of response from Hitler, and issued an invitation to Germany to attend a Five Power Conference (United Kingdom, Italy, France, Belgium, and Germany) to consider the German peace plan. Germany accepted the invitation, but before anything definite could happen the whole European situation was further complicated by the outbreak of civil war in Spain.

Another Tragic Interlude

This issue is dealt with elsewhere, and only comes into our story at this point because it was one of several circumstances in the latter half of 1936 which combined to create conditions quite unfavourable for a round-table conference designed to make a fresh start in the organisation of peace in Europe.

After the breakdown of the collective security system in the Abyssinian affair the British Government were still struggling to prevent a Fascist-Nazi *versus* Democracy cleavage in Europe, by the method of bringing Germany back into the fold, when the issue which everyone dreaded broke into bloodshed in Spain. The French, supported by the British, at once exerted every effort to prevent outside intervention in the Spanish struggle. A measure of success attended this policy, but not until Germany and Italy had supplied the insurgents, through the good offices of Portugal, with a copious supply of modern munitions. A non-intervention committee was set up in London and was the scene of much abuse and counter-abuse between the Germans and Italians on one side and the Russians on the other.

Diplomatic Straws

Towards the close of the year several events took place which served as straws to show which way the wind of international politics was blowing. In October 1936, the Belgians, whose military position had been radically altered by the German reoccupation of the Rhineland, announced that they intended to disassociate themselves from French foreign policy and endeavour to get back to their position of pre-War neutrality. In future Belgium's only commitment would be a determination to defend her own frontiers. This move, though disturbing to France, who had immediately to consider the extension of the "Maginot Line" to the English Channel, was quite understandable. Great Britain did her best to allay Belgian fears by repeated assurances that she would come to Belgium's assistance in the

event of an unprovoked attack. In the last week in October the much-advertised visit of Count Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law and Italian Foreign Minister, to Herr Hitler caused a flutter in the diplomatic dovecotes—which was probably all that it was intended to do. All that emerged from the meeting was an "agreement to agree" on general lines of policy. Germany recognised the Italian régime in Abyssinia in return for the promise of trade concessions, and both Governments, whilst reaffirming their adherence to the principle of non-intervention in Spain, decided to recognise General Franco's military junta as the lawful government of Spain, a decision which was carried into effect on November 1st.

Soon after the German-Italian rapprochement an event took place in which Great Britain was more directly interested. In a speech at Milan on November 1st, Mussolini announced that the time had come to wipe the slate clean of certain illusions, which were all that remained of the "Wilsonian ideologies." General disarmament was "impossible and absurd"; collective security "has never existed, does not exist, and will never exist"; the League must either renew itself or perish and, so far as Italy was concerned, it might quietly die. After reviewing Italy's relations with her immediate neighbours and Germany, he challenged Great Britain's right to dominate the Mediterranean, "the sea of Rome," which, he asserted, meant life to Italy, whereas to the British Empire it was merely a convenient short cut. Great Britain was not slow to take up this challenge, and Mr. Eden, in a speech in the House of Commons on November 6th, proceeded to make clear the British Government's view about the future of Europe in general and of the Mediterranean in particular. He said that whilst Great Britain recognised the defects of the League as at present organised, the Government was still of opinion that the principles it represented were "the best yet devised for the regulation of international affairs," particularly if more attention were given to using the machinery provided in the Covenant for the revision of out-of-date treaties. But, subject to her obligations as a League Member, Great Britain would be second to none in the defence of her legitimate interests as a nation. The Mediterranean, far from being a convenient short cut, was a main arterial road of the Empire. Italy and Britain should work together to maintain interests in that sea, which, though vital to both, were not conflicting. British relations with France were described as cordial, and friendship, but not exclusive friendship, was offered to Germany. Mr. Eden further warned Germany that Great Britain was getting rather tired of hearing herself blamed for Germany's economic difficulties.

His Majesty, and both as an old friend and as Prime Minister warned him of the difficult situation which would arise if occasion were given for a continuance of this sort of gossip. On November 26th, after Mrs. Simpson had obtained a divorce at Ipswich in circumstances so furtive as to suggest a connection between it and her friendship with King Edward, Mr. Baldwin, at His Majesty's request, went to see him again. On this occasion the King said, "I am going to marry Mrs. Simpson, and I am prepared to go." He later discussed with Mr. Baldwin the possibility of a morganatic marriage, and asked him to obtain formally the opinion of the British and Dominion Governments upon such a project. On December 2nd the Prime Minister reported to His Majesty that neither in Great Britain nor the Dominions would the proposed legislation to enable the King to take as his wife a lady who could not become Queen be acceptable. King Edward expressed no surprise, realising that he now had to choose between the abandonment of his marriage project and abdication. For the next eight days he remained at Fort Belvedere pondering over his cruel dilemma. Meanwhile, the peoples of the British Commonwealth were facing up to a most momentous crisis in their history with a calmness and reasonableness which evoked the admiration of the whole world.

The facts of the situation as recounted above not being made known until December 10th, all that public opinion had to go upon was a brief statement made by Mr. Baldwin, in the House of Commons, on December 4th, to the effect that His Majesty had consulted his Ministers as to the possibility of a morganatic marriage, that no such marriage was recognised by English law, and that His Majesty's Ministers both in Great Britain and the Dominions had advised him that they did not see their way to introduce special legislation to meet a special case. This statement met with the general concurrence of all parties in the House. On December 10th, before a packed House, Mr. Baldwin presented to the Speaker the message in which King Edward announced his irrevocable determination to renounce the throne for himself and his descendants, and asked Parliament to pass the necessary legislation to carry this decision into effect and to enable the Duke of York to ascend the throne in his stead. The Prime Minister then went on in simple, yet profoundly moving words, to outline the course of the events which had led up to this decision; Lord Halifax made a similar statement in the House of Lords. The Abdication Bill was introduced the same evening, and was passed through all its stages the following day. By 1.50 p.m., on December 11th, the 10 months and 21 days' reign of King Edward VIII was over, and his brother, King George VI, reigned in his stead. At ten o'clock

the same night "H.R.H. Prince Edward" broadcast his farewell message to a listening world. At 2 a.m. he embarked from Portsmouth in a destroyer *en route* to Austria.

It is now clear that at no time was there a "constitutional crisis" between King Edward and his Ministers. A crisis might easily have arisen within the Constitution of the British Commonwealth, the sole constitutional link between whose members since the Statute of Westminster has been the Crown. During those ten days in December the strength of that link was put to a tremendous test. It not only held, but emerged stronger than before.

State of the Realm

Looking back on 1936 from the point of view of Home affairs,¹ the year shows us a picture of political stability and increasing prosperity. It would indeed be a bright picture were it not for the fact that it must be looked at against the gloomy international background which has been described in the preceding section.

British Fascists

It is true that in politics the British Fascists, led by Sir Oswald Mosley, who modelled his technique on that of the Nazis, created disturbances in September by provocative anti-Jewish marches in the East End of London, but Fascism in Great Britain at the close of 1936 though becoming a public nuisance was hardly a public danger. There was, however, a growing indignation against these systematic disturbers of the public peace, and soon after Parliament reassembled in November the Government introduced measures prohibiting the wearing of uniforms by political associations and reinforcing the powers of the police to deal with hooligans of all Parties who behaved in a manner prejudicial to the constitutional rights of freedom of speech and of assembly.

The Budget Leakage

The year was also remarkable for a serious scandal in public life. Soon after Budget Day (April 21st), there were rumours—arising from the fact that an abnormal amount of insurance against a rise in the income tax had been placed at Lloyd's—that there had been a leakage of Budget secrets. A Tribunal under Mr. Justice Porter was set up to look into the matter, and as a result of its findings Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies,

¹ Imperial affairs are dealt with in the next section.

resigned from the Cabinet and retired from public life. A notable career thus came to a tragic end. The painful impression created by these events was to some extent mitigated by the realisation that no considerations of friendship or position had been allowed to influence the Government in taking immediate action to expose the scandal in the most public manner. The surgical operation was swiftly and efficiently performed.

Industrial Recovery

In other respects, the National Government was able to look back on the year 1936 with modest satisfaction in so far as its domestic policy was concerned. The economic recovery, which had begun in 1935, continued. It was generally agreed that this home recovery was largely due to the great activity in the building industry, which continued to be well maintained throughout 1936.

Speaking at the end of November, Sir Kingsley Wood stated that new houses were then being completed at the rate of 6,000 per month as compared with 3,000 per month in the previous year.

On August 3rd the results of the Census on overcrowding was published, and it showed that, even by the not over-generous standards laid down as to what constituted overcrowding, at least 200,000 new houses would have to be provided, in addition to some 150,000 houses required under the Slum Clearance Plan. Any fears that the building boom might come to an end and so knock the bottom out of the domestic recovery were removed when it was noticed that the Government's rearmament programme was causing a shortage of skilled labour and great activity in the iron and steel trades. In September 1936 the output of iron and steel reached, for the first time in our history, a figure of 1 million tons, and even then could not keep pace with the home demand.

Unemployment

The unemployment figures decreased during the year,¹ and those of employment increased. The last available figures were as follows:

Registered Unemployed: October 1935, 1,916,390.

Registered Unemployed: October 1936, 1,611,810.

Numbers in Employment: October 1935, 10,504,000

Numbers in Employment: October 1936, 11,103,000.

¹ Excluding the depressed areas, unemployment had, by September 1936, fallen to that 5-6 per cent. which is normal in a capitalistic society, and arises from people moving about looking for jobs and seasonal variations in work.

The depressed areas in Wales and the northern parts of the kingdom remained depressed, and there was some danger that, notwithstanding "marches on London" by unemployed men from certain areas, the country as a whole would be so pleased with the growing prosperity that it would forget the bleeding sores on its otherwise fattening body. According to the Report issued by Mr. Malcolm Stewart, the retiring Commissioner for the Special Areas, issued in November, the measures so far adopted by the Government had failed to reach the root of the problem. The Commissioner considered that the time might have come for the Government to do two things. Firstly, to check the starting of any more new industries in Greater London, a suggestion which, from the point of view of possible war-time dangers and from the growing unwieldiness of London's population, has much to recommend it. Secondly, to offer concrete inducements, in the shape of income-tax privileges, rating relief, and loan facilities, to encourage industrialists to set up new enterprises in the distressed areas. How far these suggestions are feasible remains to be seen. New hope was given to the "forgotten men" of these areas by a series of visits paid to them by H.M. the King in the middle of November. This was King Edward VIII's last important public engagement.

In 1936 one could divide the country into two areas, in each of which were about $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions of insured workers. One area was composed of London, the South-east, South-west, and Midlands; the other was the North-east, the North-west, Scotland, and Wales. In the middle of 1936 there were half a million (in round figures) unemployed in the first area and a million unemployed in the second area. The chief cause of this striking difference was that the northern half of the kingdom contains industries chiefly dependent upon the export market, whilst the southern half is mostly concerned with the home market.

There was recovery in the export trades during 1936, but not to the extent of that which took place in the home market.

Trade

According to the Board of Trade returns for the first 10 months of the year our imports showed an increase of nearly £76 millions, of which £20½ millions represented food, drink, and tobacco; £30½ millions, raw materials and semi-manufactured goods; and £23½ millions, manufactured goods, chiefly iron and steel and machinery. Exports for the same period showed an increase of only about £8 millions on 1935, the coal trade in particular making a pretty poor

showing, partly owing to the effect of sanctions on coal exports to Italy. It looked as if the Balance of Payments for 1936 might be -£5 millions.

Public Assistance

Early in 1935 the Government had been obliged to suspend the introduction of the new scales of Public Assistance in deference to the popular outcry which was raised against them, and a standstill order was promulgated whilst the Unemployment Assistance Board reviewed the whole situation. On July 9th, 1936, the new rates, to come into force on November 16th, were announced.

The Family Means Test was retained, and the new scales, whilst slightly more generous than those withdrawn in 1935, were so arranged that they would be applied gradually. The Opposition Labour Party endeavoured to arouse the country against the proposals, but without much success.

The Coal Industry

The coal industry was in the news during 1936, a coal strike being narrowly averted in January. The miners received slight increases of wages. In April the Government introduced a Coal Mining Bill into Parliament. In principle it moved a small distance along the road towards national control of the industry, but though it fell far short of the expectation of the miners it was violently opposed by the owners, to whom the Government capitulated. The Bill was withdrawn, with a promise that it would be reintroduced later on. The perils of the coal-mining industry were brought home to the nation with tragic force in August, when 57 miners lost their lives in a disaster at Barnsley.

Whilst on the subject of fuel, it may one day be historically interesting to note that on March 31st, 1936, the first boring for oil under licence from the Board of Trade began on Portsdown Hill, in Hampshire.

Education

Amongst the important additions to the law of the land which took place in 1936, the Education Bill, which was read for the third time in the House of Commons on May 27th, must be mentioned. The Bill was in two parts. Part I, which raised the school-leaving age from 14 to 15 as from September 1st, 1939, proved to be controversial, as this raising of the age was accompanied by a provision permitting

local authorities to give children exemption from the additional months at school when it could be shown that they were being offered "beneficial employment." The Educational Authorities and experts were at one with all the Liberal-Labour forces in the country in declaring that this clause ruined the Bill. However, the Government stood firm, and carried the day. The second part of the Bill concerned the granting of State assistance to Church, and other voluntary schools, and was non-controversial, a fact which, in view of the long-standing dispute on this subject, was most satisfactory.

Another aspect of education which was much discussed during the year was that of physical training. There is no doubt that visitors to the Olympic Games were much impressed by the high standard of physical fitness amongst the youth of Germany. Whilst a good deal of exaggerated talk was heard on the subject, there was undoubtedly a feeling that physical education is an important element in health and well-being. The Government, towards the end of the year, announced its intention of encouraging this branch of education on democratic lines, that is to say, by encouraging—possibly with financial assistance—the work of the numerous voluntary associations already engaged in developing this important aspect of the national health. It was generally agreed, however, that an equal if not a prior necessity for national well-being was to raise the general standard of nutrition. We shall return to this subject in Part II of this book.

Agriculture

The Government continued its policy of fostering home agriculture, on the principle of the home farmer first, then the Dominion farmer, then the foreigner. Long and complicated negotiations were either concluded, or are proceeding at the moment of going to press, between the Ministry of Agriculture, the Board of Trade, the Dominions Office, the High Commissioners, and foreign representatives, on this and allied subjects. The Government agreed to extend the cattle subsidy to home farmers for eleven months, as from October 1936, and introduced its long-term policy for the betterment of the live-stock industry. These proposals included an annual subsidy of £5 millions to be partially recovered by a duty on foreign meat. The agricultural marketing boards (except pigs) showed signs during 1936 of passing out of the stage of their teething troubles, and settling down as integral parts of our national economy. In February the Government introduced a Bill embodying its long-term policy for the Sugar-beet industry, to replace the subsidy which had been renewed for

twelve months in July 1935. The new Bill, which duly became law, is interesting as being an example (in its details) of the latest form of technique in the attempt, which Great Britain is making by the establishment of "Boards of Control," to combine the merits of public and private enterprise in the administration of important industries. It was decided to continue to subsidize indefinitely the home production of beet sugar, on condition that all the sugar-beet factories amalgamated and worked under the supervision of an independent sugar commission.

Shipping

On August 31st, 1936, there occurred an event which was the occasion of much national rejoicing. The *Queen Mary*, pride of the Cunard White-Star line in particular and of the British Mercantile Marine in general, regained the Blue Riband of the Atlantic by crossing from New York to the Bishop Rock Light in 3 days, 23 hours, 57 minutes (average speed 30.63 knots). She bettered the record time of her French rival, the *Normandie*, by about 3½ hours. The great ship of 83,000 tons had sailed on her maiden voyage in May, surrounded by an atmosphere of publicity and ballyhoo almost as vast as the Atlantic Ocean. On July 28th the Government announced that they had approved of the building of a sister ship to the *Queen Mary*. The new keel was laid in the autumn.

During the year the amount of shipping laid up in British ports decreased. For example, in October 1936 there were 402,935 tons laid up—a decrease of 20 per cent. on the corresponding figure for 1935. Nevertheless, the British Mercantile Marine continued to be subject to heavily subsidised foreign competition, especially in the Pacific, and it was anticipated that retaliatory action on the part of the British Commonwealth might prove inevitable.

London

No survey of the year 1936 in Great Britain would be complete without at least a reference to the energetic and efficient manner in which the Socialist Majority on the London County Council carried out its task of governing the huge area for which it is responsible. Amongst many other things, it pushed forward vigorously with its scheme for creating a "green belt" around London. Long after more spectacular events of 1936 have ceased to have any meaning for men, the existence of this "green belt" will make the year memorable in London's history.

The Toll of the Roads

At the beginning of 1936 it was announced that the road-deaths in Great Britain during 1935 had amounted to 6,521 as against 7,343 in 1934. At the moment of writing it looks as if the total for 1936 will be in the region of 6,350.

It was interesting to notice that, in the Ministry of Transport's analysis of the causes of road-deaths in 1935, a very small percentage was attributed to bad roads. The majority of fatal accidents were said to be due to the criminal carelessness and ignorance of nearly all road users, including pedestrians. A further very serious feature of this report was the high percentage of children killed on the roads: 10 per cent. of the total were children under 5, and 17 per cent. under 11 years old. Between 1925 and 1935 14,000 children under 15 were killed on the roads. A vigorous campaign is now in progress to add a fourth R—Road Sense—to the three traditionally taught in schools.

Throughout 1936, the energetic Minister of Transport continued his efforts, by regulation and by propaganda, to keep abreast of a problem which grew steadily more difficult as the number of vehicles continued to increase. According to a Report, published in September last year, on the results of the Traffic Census taken in 1935, road traffic increased by 34 per cent. between 1932 and 1935, and the number of mechanically propelled vehicles using the road in 1936 was 2,800,000, as compared with 2,000,000 in 1935. A large increase took place in the number of pedal cycles (95 per cent.) and in motor vehicles, but horse-drawn vehicles took a long step forward in the direction of becoming museum pieces.

One of the most important steps taken during the year 1936 in the field of transport, apart from developments in the field of aviation, which I discuss on page 44, was the decision of the Cabinet to entrust the responsibility for the National Trunk Roads of the country to the Minister of Transport. A long-term programme is now in hand, and not before it was needed: our great roads are definitely inferior to those in Germany and the U.S.A.

Communications

The Post Office is another Government Department which deserves a spoonful of jam in this year's *King-Hall Survey*. Its report in February 1936 showed that, during 1935, 163,000 telephones had been issued, and the Postmaster-General was able to announce a net surplus of £12 millions. Of this amount the Chancellor pinched £10,750,000 for his general revenue fund, and the balance went into the G.P.O.

fund in accordance with the new policy that the Post Office should be allowed to profit by its own enterprise. Although figures for 1936 are not available at the moment of going to press, the Post Office has continued its triumphant advance during the year along the lines of cheapening its telegraphic and telephone services, and generally behaving in a manner which places it second to no firm in the country in respect of alertness and business-like methods. London's millionth telephone was installed at the Mansion House in October, London in 1936 having 100,000 more telephones than there were in the whole country in 1920. There are said to be 34 million telephone users in the world, and a British telephone subscriber can ring up 95 per cent. of them.

It is a personal obsession of the author of this *Survey* that a subsidy should be granted to enable the price of Inter-Empire and U.S.A. telephone calls to be substantially reduced. Five shillings for 3 minutes to any part of the Empire would be a wonderful encouragement to that creation of personal relationships upon which Commonwealth unity ultimately depends.

SECTION 3

IMPERIAL AFFAIRS

MENTION has already been made of those events in December which marked so critical a phase in the history of the British Commonwealth. To those critics at home or abroad who doubted the reality of the prestige of the Crown throughout the Empire, the unanimity of His Majesty's Governments towards King Edward's marriage project has been a striking lesson.

A Community of Free Peoples

I have already indicated, in the introductory chapter of this Survey, my belief that the year 1936—when seen in proper perspective—will appear as the closing year of the post-War period. During that time the conspicuous movements in the British Empire (to give the Commonwealth its short if unofficial title) were two in number. First, a determination on the part of the Dominions to assert, both in fact and theory, their independence from the United Kingdom. Second, the evolution of self-government in India. By 1936, both these great movements had reached very definite stages in their development. The Statute of Westminster had been in operation for five years, and it had become apparent, from a series of legal decisions, that Great Britain was prepared to give it the most generous of interpretations. Only the Irish Free State professed to be dissatisfied with the degree of independence she had so far attained, whilst even in this case it was clear that such bonds as tied the Southern Irish to Great Britain were imaginary rather than real. In the case of India, the new Government of India Act had been passed, and when 1936 opened, the politically conscious people of that great and picturesque sub-continent were busily preparing for the great changes which will take place in 1937.

So that even if we isolate 1936 from world affairs and consider it solely from the point of view of Imperial events, we observe that it justifies our view that it was a year closing one era and presaging the next.

Empire Solidarity

I wrote above that, during the years which followed the War, the

Dominions were anxious to assert their independence from Great Britain, and that they did so. But independence "from" is not quite the same thing as independence "of," and equality of status does not necessarily mean identity of function. For example, the naval defence of large parts of the Empire depends chiefly upon the strength and efficiency of the British (United Kingdom) Navy.

These considerations were reflected in politics during 1936, when the Dominions, and especially South Africa, rallied closely round Great Britain in the matter of Sanctions against Italy, both at the Council table, and in the Assembly of the League at Geneva. In fact, South Africa went farther than Great Britain, and protested at the lifting of Sanctions. In February 1935, the South African Government had gone out of its way to announce that the Dominions would not participate in any common plan of Imperial Defence. But by the spring of 1936, the South African Minister of Defence was in London, concerting on defence matters with the heads of the fighting Services, and as the European situation deteriorated, all the Dominions gave thought to their defences and began to rearm in modest style. For instance, it was announced, on April 27th, that South Africa intended, within the period of 1936-41, to train 1,000 pilots, to purchase 12 squadrons of high-speed bombers, and a quantity of anti-tank armament capable of being transported by air.

These and other signs indicative of a common defence policy between Great Britain and the Dominions during 1936—although it would be a mistake to say that it went farther than "close consultation"—were supplemented by developments in civil aviation.

Imperial Air Services

On May 19th, His Majesty's Government, after studying the report of an expert committee, announced that it intended to spend £1,500,000 annually until 1953 in subsidies to civil aviation, and that the Empire air routes, including the proposed North Atlantic route, should be developed by Imperial Airways. The services projected, as soon as the new machines (flying-boats) went into action, were as follows:

India	.	.	5 services weekly—2½ days from London
South Africa	.	.	2 services weekly—4½ days from London
Australia	.	.	2 services weekly—6 or 7 days from London

On July 28th a joint Irish-Canadian-United Kingdom company was formed in order to develop the North Atlantic route in co-operation with Pan American Airways.

In summary, the year 1936 was spent in experimental work in the linking up of the Empire by air, and the results should appear in 1937-8.

The German Colonial Question

There was another matter which became "news" during 1936, and tended to make several parts of the Empire give thought to a common problem, and that was the German demand for colonies.

During the first eight months of the year a steadily increasing amount of talk was heard in official and unofficial German quarters as to the vital need for colonies from which to obtain raw materials. This propaganda produced different results in various parts of the Empire. The South African Government, supported by the East African colonies, made it clear that the suggestion that Germany should be given back German East Africa (Tanganyika) or South-West Africa was intolerable. Australia and New Zealand took the same line. In Great Britain also the Conservative Party Conference, in September 1936, in defiance of the wishes of the Government, passed a resolution of the "what we have we hold" type. But the official British Government attitude, expressed in a series of very carefully worded answers to questions in the House of Commons, which were reluctantly dragged from Ministers at intervals throughout the year, was that there was no need to cross a bridge till one reached it, and that the question of German colonial claims was so far still in the air. The reason for this non-committal attitude may be found in the fact that the British Government, after the failure of the attempt to make the collective system work against Italy, decided to make an attempt to win over Germany to membership of the international system. It was fairly clear, from the general tone of the answers given in Parliament during 1936 about the colonial question, that at the back of its mind the Government in London did not altogether exclude the possibility of ceding something on the "colonial front" as part of a bargain which would ensure German collaboration in the organisation of peace.

It is probable that, at the end of the year, this tentative willingness to concede something to Germany had been discouraged by the continuance of Germany's aggressive behaviour, as evinced in the speeches of Hitler and Goering and in the hard facts of her colossal rearmament. Nevertheless, Germany continued to press her claims.

Before we touch on various occurrences in the several parts of the Empire, there are two general events which can best be treated here.

Great Britain and Egypt

Ever since the end of the Great War, relations between Great Britain and Egypt (which, by the way, is not part of the Empire) had been strained, though there is no room in these pages to explain the back history of the affair. It must suffice to say that where several efforts to effect a lasting settlement between Cairo and London had failed, Mussolini succeeded. Both the Egyptian and British Cabinets were so alarmed by the realities of Italy's adventure in East Africa, that with surprising speed—the use of the word speed is relative in the Orient—an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of friendship and alliance, satisfactory to both parties, was signed in London on August 26th.

Unrest in Palestine

A less satisfactory occurrence in the Middle East during 1936 was the outbreak, on April 15th, of serious Arab-Jewish trouble in Palestine. This grew worse, and assumed the form of a general strike on the part of the Arabs, and eventually of an armed rebellion. Throughout the summer of 1936, rioting, murders, destruction of Jewish property, and other acts of terrorism continued, notwithstanding a steady increase in the number of troops in Palestine. The British Government decided to send a Royal Commission to investigate the situation, but refused to do so until law and order were restored. In September, a complete division of troops was moved to Palestine, and, early in October, the Arab leaders called off the strike, and the rebellion collapsed. Over 200 people, including soldiers and police, had lost their lives since April.

At the end of October the Royal Commission, under the chairmanship of Lord Peel, sailed for Palestine to investigate on the spot the grievances of both Jews and Arabs. Pending the result of this investigation, it was announced that Jewish immigration into Palestine would be limited, but at a higher monthly figure than that obtaining throughout most of 1936. On hearing this, the Arab Committee decided to boycott the Royal Commission.

The Chosen People

It has been said that the acid test of civilisation is to be found in the way in which it treats its Jews. By this standard 1936 comes out badly. It has been estimated that about 200,000 Jews are leaving Germany annually, and anti-Jewish demonstrations and acts of terrorism occurred in several central and eastern European countries.

But world Jewry proved once again in 1936 that it is a force to be reckoned with. In February, at a meeting in Washington attended by Sir Herbert Samuel, \$3½ millions was promised to promote the establishment of a Jewish national home; and the first World Jewish Congress was held at Geneva in August. Both meetings agreed on concerted action among the Jews to protect their remaining liberties and to assist their less fortunate brethren. The Jewish boycott of German goods continued in force throughout the year.

The Year in the Dominions

In next year's *Survey* the amount of space devoted to Dominion Affairs will, both on account of the Coronation, and of the projected Imperial Conference, be considerably larger. This year I shall confine myself to indicating some of the main trends of events in the Dominions during 1936.

Irish Free State

There was a slight improvement in Anglo-Irish relations on the economic side, a trade agreement in February further reducing the tariff barriers between Great Britain and Ireland. On the political side, however, an important development took place. Taking advantage of the change of Sovereign in Great Britain, Mr. de Valera achieved his ambition of establishing a "republic within the Empire." By two Acts rushed through the Dail, the last vestiges of the Royal authority within the Free State were abolished, and recognition of the Crown was confined to the external relations of the Free State with foreign countries and with the other Dominions.

South Africa

The most important internal event in South Africa during the period under review was the inauguration of a new native policy. In principle, it segregated the natives politically and abolished their franchise in the Cape Province. It was much criticised by progressives in Great Britain, who contrasted its reactionary features with the steady extension of self-government to the natives of the colonies and protectorates in other parts of Africa. South Africa enjoyed great prosperity during 1936, and had a budget surplus of £3 millions. In the autumn an Empire Exhibition was held at Johannesburg to celebrate the jubilee of that great city.

Canada

The political scene in this Dominion during 1936 was dominated by a problem which was paralleled on a larger scale in the U.S.A., and that was the question of the relationship between the Federal and Provincial Governments. The experiences of the depression had shown that the powers of the Ottawa Government were not sufficient to control the provinces or to make national provision for social services. The new Liberal Federal Government, which had won the elections in the autumn of 1935, when Mr. Mackenzie King had turned out Mr. Bennett, decided to readjust the relationship between the provinces, and gave notice in March of its intention to ask the British Parliament to make certain amendments to the British-North America Act—the Canadian Constitution.

An interesting event took place on June 30th, when President Roosevelt paid his first official visit to Quebec. On August 18th the Liberal Party, who, incidentally, are Liberal only in name, after holding the Province of Quebec for forty years, were overwhelmingly defeated in the Provincial elections. The important trade agreement which was signed between Canada and the U.S.A. during the year was the first indication of Mr. Mackenzie King's policy of a general reduction of tariff barriers.

Australia

One of the trends noticeable in Australia during 1936 was a tendency to give consideration to the question of reviving emigration. On March 24th Mr. Lyons, Premier of the Commonwealth, observed: "We have reached a stage of recovery when we must be prepared not only to receive but warmly invite our kinsmen from England."

During the course of the year Australia was engaged in a bitter trade war with Japan, and its commercial relations with the U.S.A. were also severely strained by the new policy of import restriction which came into force in July. In this Dominion, as in Canada, the Federal Government found itself seeking an enlargement of its powers over the Governments of the States.

New Zealand

General Elections in November 1935 had resulted in a Labour victory, and Mr. Savage formed a Cabinet in December. Within the first six months of its accession to power New Zealand's first Labour Ministry had carried through a large programme of social reform. On April

8th a law was passed, nationalising the Reserve bank. This was followed, on May 12th, by a law restoring compulsory arbitration in Labour disputes, and fixing a 40-hour week except in special cases.

Trades Unionism was made compulsory. The Government also took over the marketing of the whole of the exports of dairy produce at guaranteed prices. On August 4th the first Socialist Budget was introduced. It balanced at £31 millions, and on the expenditure side were to be seen £1,500,000 for Old Age Pensions and Invalid Pensions.

On November 10th Mr. Nash, the New Zealand Minister of Finance, arrived in London in order to try to negotiate a trade agreement with Great Britain on the basis of an exchange of a regulated but expanding output of New Zealand produce for United Kingdom manufactured goods. The question of reviving emigration was also discussed.

India

During 1936 India lived on the tip-toe of expectation, and made feverish preparation for the inauguration of the New Constitution. At the beginning of April the Marquis of Linlithgow succeeded the Earl of Willingdon as Viceroy. Lord Linlithgow quickly created a good impression amongst Indians of all parties, and because of his close personal interest in agricultural problems became known as the Peasants' Viceroy.

The two new provinces of Sind and Orissa were created in April 1936 ; it was announced that Provincial Autonomy would come into force on April 1st, 1937 ; whilst behind the scenes the Viceroy carried on delicate and sometimes difficult negotiations with the Indian princes concerning the terms on which they would "accede" to the projected All India Federation. In March 1936 the Indian Legislative Assembly voted in favour of giving notice of termination of the Ottawa Agreements.

On April 12th the Congress Party held its 49th Annual Session, under the Presidency of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a product of Harrow and Oxford, a man of great charm and integrity but of extreme views, who advocated a programme of non-co-operation with the new Constitutional Reforms. He demanded that Congress should pledge itself to a plan of socialism for India. This suggestion did not at all commend itself to the realists in the Nationalist Party, who appreciated that even if the New Constitution did not give them all they wanted, it was in fact a great step forward towards the goal of Dominion Status. The hopeful outlook in India, which was generally characteristic of 1936, was marred by serious communal riots between Hindus and Moslems

in Bombay, and by some serious fighting on the N.W. Frontier between border tribes and a "flag-showing" expedition in the neighbourhood of the Tochi Valley.

The Colonial Empire

The above side heading has been inserted in order to remind the reader of a fact too often forgotten in Great Britain, and that is the existence of a section of the Empire which is at various stages on the path which, beginning at direct government from London, leads to complete independence within the Commonwealth. During 1936 the Rhodesians showed signs of a feeling that they were growing up and should receive wider powers of self-government. The Maltese, on the other hand, having proved themselves as yet unfitted for self-government, were put into a lower form—constitutionally speaking—and Malta became once more a Crown Colony. In a subsequent issue of this *Survey* (probably that of 1937) a comprehensive account will be given of the state of development of the Colonial Empire.

Conclusion

It was possible to detect during 1936 a growing realisation amongst the peoples who are citizens of the British Commonwealth of Nations that in a world in which more and more clearly the fundamental issue in politics was that of Liberty versus Tyranny, those who believed in the freedom of the individual and in democracy must either hang together or hang separately.

In face of this all-important question, inter-Empire differences began to seem less and less significant.

SECTION 4

THE AMERICAN SCENE

(i) THE UNITED STATES

NOTE.—For the benefit of those readers whose general education has not included a visit—and a lengthy one—to the U.S.A., a note must be interjected to the effect that, largely because the Americans (I use the word as shorthand for the inhabitants of the U.S.A.) and ourselves both speak English, it is far easier for each to misunderstand the other's country than it is for an Englishman and a Chinaman to do so. Take note that:

(1) In outward appearance the U.S.A. is a vast uniformity—a simple picture composed of mass-produced cars, films, crooners, jazz, chewing-gum, sky-scrapers, excellent plumbing, “darkies,” drug stores, cocktails, hicks, stooges, boon-doggles,¹ corruption in politics, and wonderful hospitality to visitors.

(2) In fact, it is one of the most complex and varied of all the social structures in the world to-day. It is only surpassed in that respect by the British Empire, which is (at present) so loose-jointed an affair that the comparison is hardly valid.

(3) The U.S.A. is just emerging from the chrysalis of the pioneering era. The mould of the American nation is fixed, but the contents of the mould are still fluid. The Americans are about to decide, at this time, what kind of a nation they are going to be.

(4) The original purpose or the explanation of the existence of the U.S.A. was that of escaping from the tyranny of government. In their heart of hearts most Americans are anarchists (i.e. people who do not want any government at all).

Roosevelt's Message to Congress

On January 1st, 1936, President F. D. Roosevelt addressed Congress. He outlined what he called “the policy of the good neighbour.” He attacked dictatorships, and advocated a twofold neutrality policy, consisting of an arms embargo and a “discour-

¹ A boon-doggle is a very unproductive public work, e.g. a school for 10,000 children in a remote and small town.

agement" of abnormal exports of products likely to be useful to belligerents.

He then turned to domestic politics and, with one eye on the fact that he would be standing again as candidate for the Presidency in November, he stated that during the thirty-four months of his occupation of the White House, the control of the Federal Government had been wrested from financial and industrial groups and had been returned where it belonged—to Washington. He challenged what he described as a "power-seeking minority" of bankers and big business men to ask Congress to repeal the New Deal.

A.A.A. Unconstitutional

Five days later, Nine Old Men, sitting on the Bench of the Supreme Court, declared, by 6 votes to 3, that the Agricultural Administration Act (A.A.A.) was unconstitutional. In a few minutes, the whole of the agricultural end of the New Deal was pitched into the waste-paper basket. For once the President lost his temper, but in a few hours he was smiling again. He is very resilient.

One effect of this decision was to cut off a large expenditure of Federal money which was being used to subsidise farmers for *not* growing crops. It also cut off £100 millions revenue to be derived from processing taxes, and exposed the Government to actions for the refunding of £200 millions of taxes already collected.

American Finances

On January 6th Congress heard the President's budget message. He estimated a deficit, on June 30th, 1936, of £646 millions, but he hoped for a surplus in 1937 of £117 millions. In fact, the deficit turned out to be £880 millions. One of the causes of the rise in the estimated deficit was made plain to the people of the U.S.A. on January 20th, when Congress passed the Soldiers' Bonus Bill at a cost to the Treasury of £447 millions. This payment to "war veterans," many of whom had not left the shores of the U.S.A. in 1918, was a political racket of the first order, but it gave a great fillip to retail trade. The President vetoed the Bonus Bill, but his veto was overridden. Meanwhile, Roosevelt had short-circuited the Supreme Court by introducing legislation to pay money to farmers for purposes of "improving their land and checking erosion." This was done under an amendment to the Soil Conservation Act of 1935, and, to the farmer, a dollar under any name (or Act of Congress) smelt as sweet.

At the end of February Roosevelt struck a body blow at his Republican enemies in Wall Street by announcing new taxation to meet these unforeseen expenses. The main feature of the proposals was a graduated tax up to 33½ per cent. on Corporation profits.

U.S.A. and World Affairs

As the year progressed and revealed the growing seriousness of the international situation, two effects were produced on the policy of the Federal Government. Firstly, the U.S.A. began to take part in the race of rearmament, and secondly, the country swung away from a slight movement which had been taking place during 1935 towards a closer participation in the task of organising world peace. As regards the final result, naval shipbuilding was speeded up, and on May 16th the President signed the Army Bill, which increased the number of enlisted men to 165,000, authorised 565 new aeroplanes, and initiated a large programme of coastal defence. Total cost: £108 millions. As regards the second point referred to above, we must look back a little way.

In 1935, and indeed earlier (at the time of the Japanese aggression in Manchuria) the State Department (Foreign Office) at Washington had said, in effect, to London and Paris: "In principle we wish to support the democracies. We stand for the sanctity of treaties, and for collective security. But, for domestic reasons in the U.S.A., we cannot commit ourselves in advance. It's up to you people to take the lead, and then you will find that we shall—even if by devious methods—come along with you."

This attitude had been very clear during the Abyssinian crisis, and there are reasons for believing that, if the League had been brave enough to put an oil sanction on Italy, the American Government would have found methods of preventing the oil interests in the U.S.A. from supplying Italy with oil. But the Hoare-Laval proposals for the partitioning of Abyssinia caused such a revulsion of feeling in America that public opinion in that country lost its belief that, for once in a century, the British were not being hypocrites and were really keen on making the League work for the sake of saving world peace.

It is impossible, in the limited space at our disposal, to detail the various manœuvres which took place at Washington between the President and Congress on the subject of America's neutrality policy. It must suffice to record that on June 20th, 1936, the President revoked certain neutrality orders, which were then in force, and that the

U.S.A. withdrew once more into a position of strict non-concern with European affairs.

Behind the scenes, Washington was by no means uninterested in world developments, and, as recorded elsewhere, the U.S.A. took a big step forward in joining France and Great Britain in a currency stabilisation agreement, but this did not "smell like foreign entanglements" to most Americans, and was actually used by Roosevelt as a talking-point in his election campaign.

The Presidential Election

This campaign, from the middle of 1936 up to the close of the year, shared with "The Simpson Affair," the news in the U.S.A.

On June 12th Mr. Landon, Governor of Kansas, was nominated as the Republican candidate to go up to battle against the Democrat New Dealers. His chief recommendation in the eyes of his supporters lay in the fact that he was everything which Mr. Roosevelt was not. The President has the reputation of being smart, slick-Alickish, crafty, cultured, an orator. Mr. Landon was just a plain, honest-to-God Middle-West American. "A small-town man, but, by Heck, ain't he honest!" Mr. Roosevelt was the champion heart-to-heart broadcaster and fireside talker of America; Mr. Landon on the radio was painful.

On June 26th Mr. Roosevelt was nominated as the Democratic candidate. That astute man forthwith announced that he would not start his political campaign for some weeks. It was clear that he proposed to wait and see how and when Mr. Landon would develop his attack.

There were other candidates. There was Mr. Thomas, the nominee of the Socialist Party. A gentle, academic man, respected by all who know him, but about as effective in the hurly-burly of American politics as a sponge would be to mop up the Atlantic. There was also Earl Browder, the Communist candidate. Again, a man of great personal charm and integrity. When the present writer was in the U.S.A., in the autumn of 1936, Mr. Browder spent his time avoiding being arrested on the charge that he was about to deliver or might deliver "a communist speech."

Although Roosevelt had disclaimed any intention of being political until the closing stages of the campaign, he made a series of non-political journeys about the country in order to study conditions in the drought-stricken areas of the Middle West, where for the second, and, in some cases, the third year in succession, the most appalling tempera-

tures (120° in the shade) and violent dust-storms had ruined agriculture over wide areas. It was the worst drought in recorded history. Half the corn crop was destroyed, and 1½ million families rendered destitute. During one of these trips Mr. Roosevelt called Mr. Landon into conference in his capacity as Governor of Kansas.

By October the campaign was in full swing, and of unprecedented bitterness. The Republicans declared that Roosevelt, the New Dealers, and the Democratic Party were out to destroy the American way of life, tear up the Constitution, corrupt the electorate by turning Federal relief agencies into a democratic party machine, and introduce Socialism, if not Communism, into America. The New Dealers, led by the President, hit back vigorously, and with unflagging energy drew a contrast between the state of the country when Roosevelt took over in 1933 and its flourishing condition in 1936. This put the Republicans into a great difficulty, since throughout 1936 America enjoyed economic prosperity which showed every sign of developing into a boom. "Are you," asked the Democrats, "prepared to hand the Federal Government back to the crowd of Wall Street sharks and big business men who, under Coolidge and Hoover, brought the whole nation to the verge of bankruptcy?" Labour was solid for Roosevelt, and in this connection some reference must be made to the split which took place in the American Federation of Labour in August 1936. Mr. John Lewis—a man whose name will make news in America for many years to come—walked out of the A.F.L. at the head of a dozen unions with over a million members and formed a separate organisation of a militant character. I shall defer, until the next issue of this Survey, an explanation of what this meant and why it happened, because its full consequences, which may leave a very large mark on American history, will not begin to appear until 1937.

Roosevelt's Triumph

On November 3rd the American people went to the polls in what everyone interested in American politics had agreed had been the most bitter, the most significant, and the most difficult to predict of Presidential Elections since the Civil War. The result was a staggering victory for Roosevelt. He carried 46 out of the 48 States, and had a majority of more than 10 million votes over Mr. Landon. Moreover, contrary to the expectations of all the prophets, the Democrats increased their huge majorities in the Senate and House of Representatives. Democracy had not spoken: it had roared one word: "ROOSEVELT!"

(ii) LATIN AMERICA

Latin America—by which I mean the twenty Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking republics of Central and South America—is not a part of the world to which much attention is paid by the British public. It is known that Great Britain and the Argentine have close commercial ties, and that a great deal of British capital is invested in the Argentine, and that's about the end of the matter.

Britain and the Argentine

To deal at once with that aspect of South America's affairs which is familiar to the British reader, it should be recorded that during 1936 prolonged negotiations took place in London in order to effect a compromise between the conflicting interests of the British farmer, the Dominion farmer, and the British investor in the railways, and meat industry of the Argentine. The Argentinos on their side insisted on pointing out that, unless the British ate their beef (which was both good and cheap), it was hardly possible for the Argentine to continue to import British manufactured goods, carried to South America in British ships burning British coal and oil. An agreement was reached in December which succeeded in reconciling all these conflicting points of view to the satisfaction of most people concerned.

Latin America and the League

There is, however, quite another aspect of the story of Latin America, which may become important in world affairs and which began to unfold itself in 1936, thereby affording yet another proof of the statement that last year was a turning-point year.

When the League was first formed and during the early years of its existence, all the Latin American States—with occasional exceptions—were found in its Assembly. There was one large attraction—or perhaps it should be called a repulsion—which drew the Latin Americans towards the League, and that was fear of the U.S.A. Up to the time of the first election in 1932 of President Roosevelt, the U.S.A. had pursued a policy of economic penetration in Latin America—the so-called “dollar diplomacy”—and the Latin American States, much as many of them disliked each other, were mortally afraid of domination by the U.S.A., whose financiers, in cases of trouble with, at any rate, the smaller States, seemed to have the American Navy and its Marines at their disposal.

U.S.A. and Latin America

Apart from this fact, the League was not very attractive to the Latin American States. Geneva is a long way from Buenos Aires, and even farther from Valparaiso, and the League did not seem to concern itself very seriously with Latin Americans. When, however, President Roosevelt entered the White House, in 1933, he decided to set in motion a noticeable change in inter-American relations, under what he called the policy of "the good neighbour." Summarised, it may be said to consist of an assertion that, whilst the U.S.A. is prepared to stick to the Monroe Doctrine (no outside interference in the American continents), she will not, herself, interfere in Latin American politics.

One example must suffice as to what this meant in practice. In August 1935 a new Treaty was concluded between the U.S.A. and Panama, in which the U.S.A. recognised the full sovereignty of Panama and abandoned both her claim to interfere in Panama's internal affairs and her guarantee of Panaman independence.

The result of this change in American policy has been a very noticeable increase in good relationship between the U.S.A. and her southern neighbours, a friendliness which has shown itself particularly at the 1936 Pan-American Conference. At the same time, the South American States have drawn away from a League which, besides being no longer potentially necessary as a protection against the U.S.A., was apparently in a state of dissolution and decay. Moreover, membership of the League was to some extent a bar to close relationship with the U.S.A., since, in that country, there existed, and still exists, a large body of opinion which is very distrustful of Geneva and all its works.

In July 1936 the following States had either resigned, or appeared about to resign, from the League: Honduras, Brazil, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Paraguay; whilst Chile and the Argentine were expressing dissatisfaction with the Geneva organisation.

It is hardly necessary to point out that, from the point of view of material strength, many of the States mentioned above are of little importance one way or the other to the League, but the psychological effect of the general withdrawal of the support of a continent necessarily weakened the moral authority of Geneva.

It was not that the Latin American States were hostile to the theory of collective security and international co-operation. But with their common cultural background, they have a strong sense of continental unity, which is beginning to express itself more and more vigorously through the Pan-American Conference.

The Pan-American Conference

Twenty-one invitations for the 1936 Conference were issued by the Argentine on February 16th, and in April Roosevelt suggested that the Conference might consider proposals for an American League of Nations; for American treaties of mutual assistance against outside Powers, and an American permanent Court of Arbitration on Justice.

The 8th Pan-American Conference was opened at Buenos Aires on December 1st by President Roosevelt, and is still in session as we go to press.

SECTION 5

THE FAR EAST

IN this section we are dealing with an area of the world in which some 600 million people, or one-fifth of the whole human race, have their being. It is clear that several volumes might be devoted to Far Eastern affairs if an attempt were to be made to deal with matters of local importance to the Chinese, the Japanese, or the pullulating millions of the East Indies. One could even write a long article on the developments in the Philippines, whose inhabitants view with increasing alarm the possibilities of the American decision to give those islands their independence. Such temptations must be resisted. It is only proper in these pages to record such Far Eastern events in 1936 as were of world significance, and it may be said at once that—subject to the usual proviso as to the possibility of startling occurrences during the last weeks of December 1936—the Far Eastern scene during the past year has suggested the prologue to drama rather than drama itself.

The Rising Sun

The story has been dominated, as usual, by the question of Japanese penetration on the mainland of Asia. Japanese Imperialism, which in Japanese eyes is logically connected with the problem of National Defence, has for its immediate object two goals. One is the control of North-east Asia for military reasons, and the other is the control of China for economic reasons. There are subsidiary objectives, such as the maintenance of Japanese control over the ex-German islands in the Pacific, which are a screen against any possible American offensive to the westward; but these are minor matters in comparison with the two chief objectives. When these are attained we can expect Japanese policy to direct its attention southwards towards Hong Kong, the Philippine Islands, French Indo-China, Borneo, the Malay States, and the Dutch East Indies, but that is for the future, and one step at a time has always been the Japanese motto, ever since the New Japan fought China in 1895, and laid the foundation of her overseas Empire with the acquisition of the valuable island of Formosa.

Japan and China

I have written above that Japan has always moved one step at a time along that path of Empire whose way has been illuminated by the rays of the Rising Sun. This step has invariably been of a peculiar nature. Japan in 1895, in 1906, in 1915, in 1919, in 1931, and in 1935-6, has always moved further forward than the position that she intended to occupy for the time being. Since each of her moves has brought protests from the West and from China, Japan has then always been ready to cede an inch of the ell she has gained.

During 1936 she steadily encroached on North China by this method. It would be tedious were I to enumerate her various demands, concessions, and new demands. It must suffice to say that, in the Chinese provinces immediately south of the Great Wall, the control of the Nanking Government at the end of 1936 was exceedingly tenuous. The reins of power were in the hands of the General Staff of the Japanese Kwantung Army.

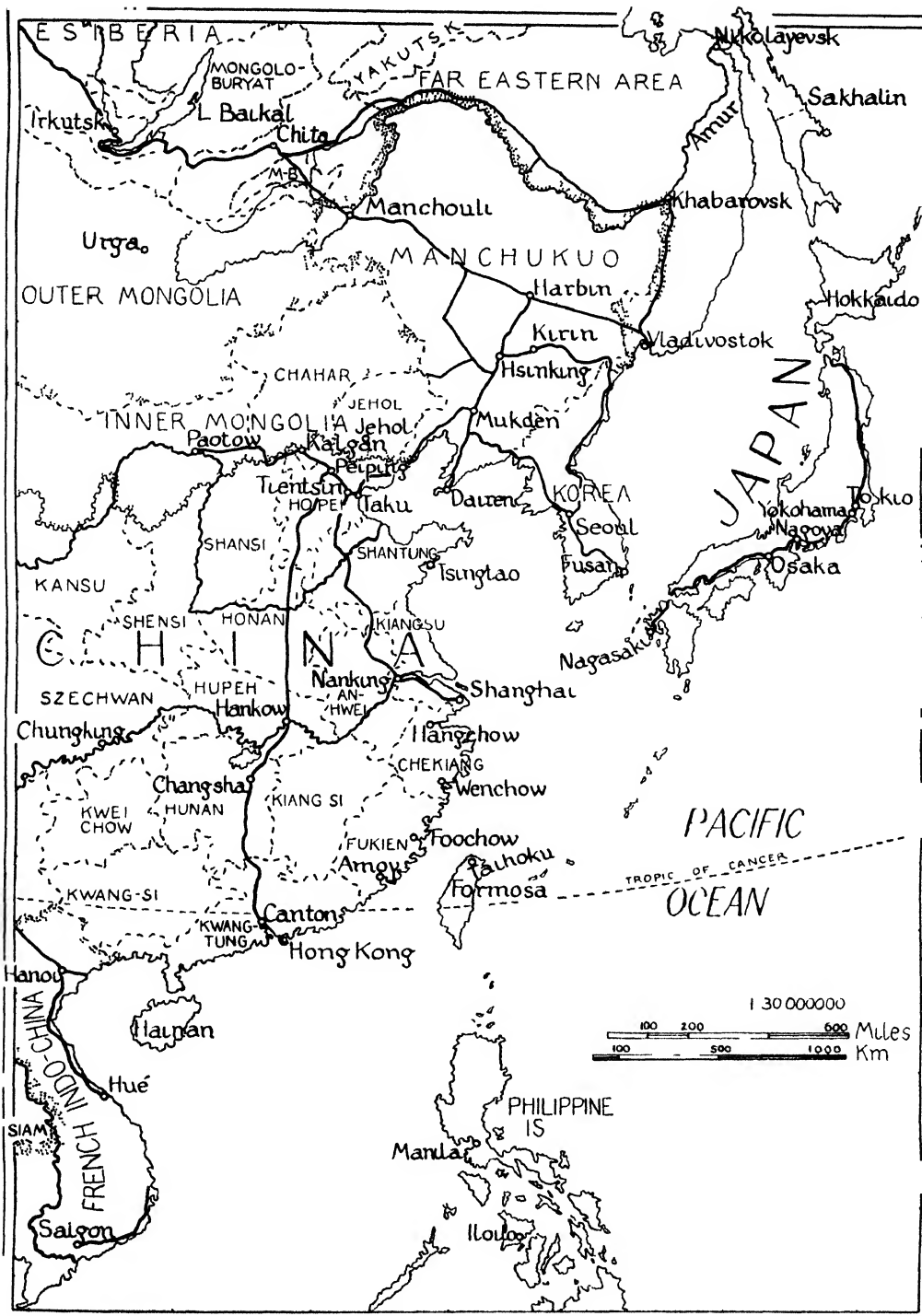
Before considering the reactions of the Chinese Government to those events, we must take further note of the first Japanese objective which I mentioned, i.e. the military control of the North-east corner of Asia. It was for this prize that the Russo-Japanese War was fought and won; it was to develop those gains that the Japanese struggled to hold Vladivostok after the War.

Japan and Soviet Russia

By 1936, a revived Russia was pursuing a policy in the Far East indistinguishable from that of the Tsarist days. The Soviet Government is well aware of the Japanese plan of Empire, and since 1934 has been very busy at the task of building up the defences of her eastern Siberian provinces. A glance at the map opposite is recommended at this stage.

The trans-Siberian line has been double tracked, and during 1936 the Russians maintained a force of about 150,000 men in the Far East, together with a large but unknown number (? 500) of bombing planes. It was also rumoured that the Russians were stationing submarines at Vladivostok.

These developments, especially the aircraft which were in operating range of the densely populated industrial areas of Japan, alarmed the Japanese, who pushed westward during 1936 from Manchukuo into Inner Mongolia, with the clear intention of being prepared to move north and so cut off and isolate the Russian Eastern Maritime Provinces from Russia proper.



Such were the sinister and shadowy movements which took place in the northern part of the Far East during 1936. They were accompanied by innumerable frontier incidents between Russian troops and Japanese troops and irregulars, and a good deal of snarling between Moscow and Tokyo.

Chinese Affairs

We will now see how these events affected the internal situation in China and Japan. At Nanking the Chinese Government was divided into two schools of thought. One group, supported by the students throughout the country, argued that by degrees the Japanese would come farther south, and, having already absorbed Manchuria in 1932 and half swallowed Hopei and Chahar (provinces south of the Great Wall) in 1936, it was only a matter of time before Japan seized the Yangtze Valley, and with it the very heart of the Chinese Republic.

This section of the Kuo-Min-Tang advocated armed resistance to the Japanese. The other section of the Government advocated the typical Chinese policy of temporising, of delayed action, and of presenting Japan with that inconclusive kind of resistance of which the Chinese are past-masters, and in which the attacker feels that he is driving forward deeper and deeper into a bank of cotton-wool of immense and suffocating depth. It was the view of this section of the Government, led by General Chiang Kai-Shek, that China was not yet strong enough to take on Japan, and that it was therefore necessary at all costs to gain time in which to build up the authority of the Nanking Government.

This view prevailed, and the year ended with a state of uncertainty as to whether China would grow strong enough to resist Japan before Japan decided that she would openly seize China lest she might never be able to do so. Certain events which took place in June 1936 serve to illustrate both the devices used by Chiang Kai-Shek to consolidate his power and also the tortuous methods of Japanese policy.

At the end of May the semi-independent provinces of Kwang-si and Kwang-tung—led by refugee politicians from Nanking and certain prominent generals who cherished a hatred for Chiang Kai-Shek on the ground that they had been insufficiently rewarded for past services—rose in rebellion. For a few weeks it seemed as if China was on the verge of a serious civil war. The ostensible purpose of the revolt was to weaken the pro-Japanese Party in Nanking, but there is reason to suspect that the "Revolutionary Anti-Japanese Salvation Forces," as they called themselves, were secretly encouraged, if not largely

financed, by Japan in order to embarrass Chiang Kai-Shek!¹ The latter's methods of dealing with the situation were typical. Although he had ample forces in Hunan to suppress the revolt, he refused to weaken his position by actual hostilities. Instead he waged war with "silver bullets," or in other words, bribed the leading generals to such good effect that one of them turned round, and at the head of a Cantonese army, forced Canton, the capital of Kwang-tung, to surrender its autonomy and submit to the Nanking Government.

Japan: The Coup d'État

In Japan, a very curious event took place on February 25th, 1936; curious, that is to say, by Western standards, but in the tradition of Japanese life.² A military *coup d'état* took place in Tokyo. It was engineered by officers and men of the 1st Division. Officers proceeded to assassinate leading members of the Cabinet, including some of the most venerable and respected figures in Japanese public life. It was a violent expression of the ultra-patriotic and nationalist cult (it has also more than a trace of Socialism in it), which is popular amongst the younger officers, who believe that Japan has a God-given destiny of supremacy in the Far East, and that the Army is the chosen instrument through and by which this destiny is to be achieved.

The senior military officers felt that this brutal action was ill-advised, and the movement was crushed. Some of the ringleaders committed *hari-kari*; fifteen were tried and shot. This result was a most unusual conclusion to a Japanese political assassination. Although the exuberance of these youthful enthusiasts was thus frowned upon, the control of the Japanese foreign policy remained exclusively in the hands of the Army, with the Naval Chiefs hovering jealously on the outskirts of power.

Great Britain did not remain entirely passive in the Far East during 1936. Sir Frederick Leith Ross, principal Economic Adviser to His Majesty's Government, paid a prolonged visit to China and Japan, but the latter country made it clear that external financial assistance to China would not be regarded as a friendly act by Japan.

At Singapore, the great naval base approached the end of the first stage in its construction and its garrison was reinforced.

¹ Early in December Chiang Kai-Shek was kidnapped by a rebel Chinese general whilst he was visiting Sianfu. The rebel claimed that Chiang was not resisting the Japanese sufficiently vigorously.

² For further information on this point, the reader who wishes for full particulars should consult the author's *Western Civilisation and the Far East*. It can be obtained at most public libraries.—S. K.-H.

SECTION 6

WARS AND RUMOURS OF WARS

FROM the point of view of a general Survey of world affairs, the two episodes (Abyssinia and Spain) which form the subject of this section were incidents resulting from the all-important fact that the post-War settlement was in collapse. They were bubblings of the new mixture in the cauldron of human history. Nevertheless, they were sufficiently dramatic to stand out as definite "stories," quite apart from their wider implications, so they have been given a section to themselves. We shall not easily forget that 1936 was the year in which Abyssinia disappeared as a sovereign state, and in which the civil war began in Spain. It is to be hoped that we shall not have cause to remember these two events much as we remember the pistol shot at Serajevo which precipitated the World War, for in 1936 we reached a state of affairs in world history when those who knew most were least inclined to be dogmatic as to what would happen to world peace next week.

(i) THE ITALO-ABYSSINIAN WAR

When the year opened, the Italian attack on Abyssinia was in full swing. We have dealt elsewhere with the political effects of Italy's barefaced assault on what, to all intents and purposes, was the last independent native State in Africa; here we shall outline briefly the military record of events.

The campaign in all its aspects—military, economic, and political—had been long prepared by Italy. A powerful Air Force, a mechanised Army, and numerous Labour Corps were passed through the Suez Canal¹ and disembarked, some at Massawah in Eritrea, and some at Mogadishu, in Italian Somaliland. These two forces advanced on Addis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia, situated some four hundred miles from the coast on the high plateau which forms the central feature of Ethiopia.

¹ The profits of the Suez Canal Company for 1935 showed an increase of £500,000 on the figures for 1934.

Abyssinia: the Last Native State in Africa

The Abyssinians, virtually unarmed except with a miscellaneous collection of rifles, and unable—thanks to the League decision to ban the export of arms to both belligerents—to obtain any significant quantity of armaments from outside, suffered from the further disadvantage that, at the moment when Mussolini determined to destroy their independence, they were emerging from feudalism, under the leadership of that remarkable man, the Emperor Haile Selassie. Given another fifteen years of peace and of that friendly co-operation and help of Western Powers which he was willing, and indeed anxious to accept, there is every reason to believe that the Emperor would have succeeded in Westernising his country, and bringing under the control of the central or Amharic Government the proud and turbulent Ras (chiefs), who lived in barbaric and squalid independence in the outlying provinces of the country.

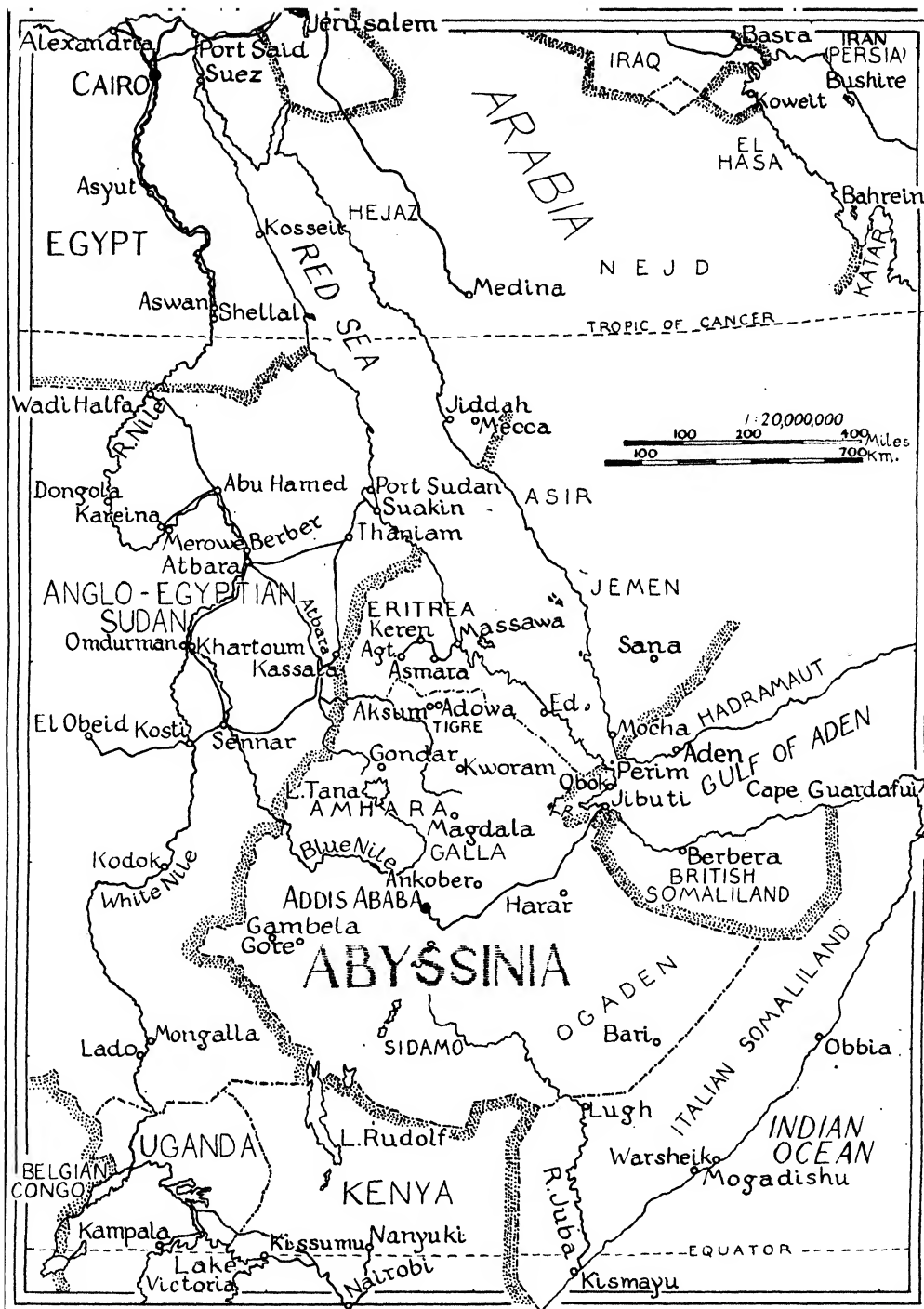
It is also testified by competent persons that Haile Selassie was making steady progress in the abolition of slavery when the bolt fell from the blue skies of the Mediterranean, and destroyed—for the time being—all hopes that the world might one day see a self-respecting and respected Sovereign state run by black men. In view of what has happened in Abyssinia, it is worth recording, that in 1923, when Abyssinia applied for full membership of the League, her application was opposed by Great Britain, on the grounds that she was not a fully civilised and compact sovereign state, whilst it was warmly sponsored by the Italian delegate for precisely opposite reasons!

Italian Difficulties

From a military point of view, the principal tactical obstacles which confronted the Italians were physical. They had to make roads into the mountains and operate in terrific heat during the summer, and in torrential rain during the winter. Strategically everything depended upon two factors:

- (1) That the Italian forces should be free to use the Suez Canal.
- (2) That Italy should be able to purchase in the world market supplies of oil fuel for her aircraft and mechanical transport.

Had either of these requirements not been fulfilled, the world would probably have witnessed in Abyssinia one of the most tremendous military disasters of all time. In these circumstances, Mussolini created a situation in which it was obvious that, if the League did close the Canal or cut off supplies of oil fuel, he was practically faced with the alternative of abject surrender or of precipitating a world war.



When he mobilised 800,000 men in Italy in the autumn of 1935, it was fairly clear which alternative he would choose.

Assuming that the Abyssinians were not to receive any outside help, they had one faint chance of defeating the armada of all arms which was launched against them, and that was the rigid adoption of guerilla warfare tactics, such as were used so successfully by the Boers against the British in the closing months of the Boer War (1900-1901). Up to a point they adopted these tactics, and with some success, but when the Italians began to use poison gas in direct contravention of their international pledges, the Abyssinian cause was lost. They had no aircraft, no anti-aircraft weapons, and no medical services other than the minute assistance which could be given them by the devoted efforts of the ambulance columns sent out by various countries through the International Red Cross. These Red Cross units were repeatedly bombed by Italian planes.

During the spring of 1936, the two Italian columns pushed forward in their scissors-like movement on Addis Ababa, and military progress was accompanied by political action in the shape of the disbursement of funds to disaffected chiefs. Most of the fighting on the Italian side, at any rate in its early stages, was done by native troops from Libya, Eritrea, and Italian Somaliland.

The core of the Abyssinian army, such as it was, consisted of the Royal Guard of 10,000 men, and when this body was defeated in a pitched battle at Kworam in April 1936, Haile Selassie became a fugitive. He escaped with a few personal attendants, and boxes of treasure, to Djibouti, thence he was given passage in a British cruiser to Palestine, from whence he went into exile in Great Britain.

On May 5th, 1936, the Italian forces, under Marshal Badoglio, occupied Addis Ababa, the overgrown village which had become the scene of confused rioting, pillage, and arson after the collapse of the Government.

The New Roman Empire

On May 13th, Italy notified the Powers of the annexation of Abyssinia and shortly afterwards the creation of an Italian Empire was announced in Rome. Parallels were drawn between this event and the foundation of the Roman Empire of antiquity. The Italian King assumed the title of King-Emperor, and it was indicated that the conquest of Abyssinia was but one step along a journey whose goal was a new Roman empire of unspecified size and power. Mussolini unveiled a tablet with an inscription to this effect.

The British Government frigidly informed the world that circumstances had made it necessary to review and strengthen permanently its defensive position in the Mediterranean area.¹

On June 1st, a proclamation was issued of which the outstanding points were as follows:

The Italian East African Empire would be governed by a Governor-General, with headquarters at Addis Ababa. Five subsidiary Governments were to be set up, viz. Eritrea, Somaliland, Amhara, Galla and Sidamo, and Harar. Plans were to be made for the emigration of 4 to 5 million Italians to Abyssinia between 1936-46.

Since the middle of 1936, a veil of impenetrable censorship has shrouded events in Abyssinia. It was lifted for a moment in July and August, when Rome admitted that two attacks on Addis Ababa had been reported, and it was believed that the Italians were making ready to send out columns to subdue the wide areas in the West which were still unconquered. The Emperor claimed that he was in touch with a *de facto* Government at Gore, in Western Abyssinia. In September 1936, the British Government withdrew its Consul from this remote outpost, and it must be assumed that this action reflected a view that the Abyssinian Government had ceased to exist in Ethiopia, even though at its Autumn meeting the League refused to expel the Emperor's representatives from the Assembly.

Authentic details concerning the military casualties and so forth are still unknown, and the losses on the Abyssinian side may never be known. They included a large number of civilians, so far as it is possible to distinguish between fighting men and non-combatants in that warlike country. The Italians admitted a total of 2,800 killed (1,304 white troops). Such information as exists points to the fact that the turning-point in the operation came when the Abyssinians were subjected to gas attack. Such an attack is serious, even when launched on troops provided with modern methods of gas-defence, and mustard gas, sprayed from the wings of aeroplanes on the naked bodies of Africans, was decisive. It was also bestial, and shocked such remnants of a world conscience as still continued to exist. On December 17th, 1936, it was announced from Rome that the last of the Ras's who was resisting to any extent had surrendered with 1,500 men.

The Size of the Bill

Another matter of importance upon which we lack reliable information, is the cost of the campaign to Italy. There are reasons to believe

¹ See also page 24.

that, whilst the fighting was in progress, the expedition was costing about £30 millions a month, and although the Italian Government ceased publishing the figures of the Gold Reserve, stocks were known to be very low at the beginning of 1936. On June 21st, 1936, a decree authorised a supplementary estimate for 1936-7 of £200 millions for extraordinary expenses in East Africa. One can only say with certainty that the Abyssinian campaign, and, to a lesser extent, the partial sanctions, seriously weakened the Italian economic position, and there were many authorities who regarded the economic outlook in Italy at the end of the year with misgivings.

Whether or not Abyssinia will prove to be an Imperial drain down which the Italian Corporative State will disappear, remains to be seen.

(ii) THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN

On July 18th, the military garrisons in Morocco and certain parts of Spain rose in revolt, and a Civil War was launched whose horrors exceeded the worst features of the Great War. Civil wars are always bitterly contested, but in this one all the cruelties and the heroisms of the Spaniards of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries seem to have reappeared in their most extreme form.

The Origins of the War

We have, on several occasions during the writing of this *Survey*, regretted the fact that we could not put down the words: "As was pointed out in the 1935 *Survey* . . ." and never more so than at the present moment. The back history of the Spanish Civil War is complicated; it cannot be ignored in any account of the struggle, and it is not familiar to most British readers.

An endeavour must be made to summarise it by saying that the Constitution of the Republic, which was proclaimed in 1931, has never worked. It has never worked, because there are not enough "moderate" people in Spain. Since 1931, the country has been governed, first by a government of the Left, then by one of the Right, and since February 1936, by a Left government. Now, this shift of power from Left to Right and vice versa is, when conducted in a moderate manner, but the normal operation of democracy; but in Spain these governments have always gone to extremes (though in each case they included moderate men who were helpless), and the opposition has always been on the verge of armed rebellion, if not in active revolt.

It has been said of Spain that she has the problems of a continent

without the space of a continent in which to solve them, and in this Peninsula we find, in the most extreme form, that clash between local and federal sovereignties, between separatism and federalism which, as we shall point out on page 77, is a key problem in the world of to-day. Devout Roman Catholic Basques; free-thinking Catalonians; Castilians; military Juntas; the Church; the Socialists; the various brands of Communists; the equally numerous sects of Fascists and Royalists; the Republicans; the peasants; the great land-owners and the Barcelona factory workers, jostle and contest with each other from the Pyrenees to Gibraltar.

It will be stated with a sense of certainty, which one might hesitate to attach to every conclusion put forward in this *Survey*, that the outbreak of the Civil War in Spain was *not* originally, as was widely suggested in the British Press during 1936, an affair staged by the conflicting forces of Fascism and Communism, directed in the one case from Berlin/Rome, and in the other from Moscow. It was fundamentally a Spanish affair, which became of first-class international importance because, when it broke out, the Fascists and the Communists outside Spain decided to take a hand in the business.

International Repercussions

As soon as the revolt assumed serious proportions, it became clear that it would have far-reaching international consequences, quite apart from the normal business of evacuating foreign nationals.

The Popular Front government in France under M. Blum was supported by many elements who were passionately anxious to rush to the aid of the Spanish government in a struggle which was already taking on the colour of one of those Wars between Political Religions which I have mentioned at the beginning of this *Survey*. But, as M. Blum cogently reminded his hearers at a political meeting, there were other governments which had exactly opposite views. Anxious not to tear France into two opposing political camps, and above all to avoid a general conflagration in Europe, M. Blum, on August 1st, appealed to the Powers to adopt a policy of non-intervention in the Spanish struggle. His appeal was warmly supported by the British government, which suggested that a non-intervention Pact should be drawn up, the signatories of which should prohibit the export of arms to Spain and join a non-intervention Committee to supervise the carrying out of the Agreement. This suggestion was supported by the Soviet government as well as by France. Germany, Italy, and Portugal were slower in giving their assent, but all of them eventually



came into line. That this agreement was not strictly adhered to was common knowledge. Soviet Russia accused the insurgents' sympathisers, especially Italy and Portugal, of conniving at flagrant violations of it, and the Fascist Powers made counter accusations against Russia. There is little doubt that, both before and after their formal adherence to the non-intervention Pact, Germany and Italy, with the connivance of Portugal, had supplied the insurgents with large quantities of arms and aeroplanes, whilst Russia supplied the Government forces.

Thanks to the combined efforts of France and Great Britain, the danger of a European conflagration in August 1936 was averted, but meanwhile the struggle in Spain itself continued.

The Course of the War

At the outbreak of war, before the insurgents had obtained help from outside sources, the balance of advantage had seemed on the whole to lie with the Government. It was true that the rebels were superior both in military knowledge and military equipment; that the bulk of the Army, some of the Air Force, and part of the Navy was on their side. Moreover, the Government, which could claim that it had been lawfully elected in February 1936, was in a sense a camp divided against itself, relying as it did for its support on every brand of political opinion from Liberal Republicans to Anarcho-syndicalists, who believed in no government at all. But on the other hand, the Government was, at the outset, at any rate, supported by the larger proportion of the civil population: it controlled the most important industrial centres, and, more important still, by far the greater number of ports giving access to the outside world. The rebel forces, under Generals Franco and Mola, opened hostilities by advancing on San Sebastian in the north and towards Madrid from Algeciras in the south. In the south the spearhead of the attack was largely composed of Moorish troops brought over from Morocco, apparently with little serious opposition from the Government naval forces. One of the most terrible features of the war was this use of Moorish troops for the alleged purpose of saving Spain from herself.

In the north the main object of the attack was to turn the flank from the mountain barrier which lies behind the ports of northern Spain. The key position was the town of Irun, close to the French frontier. When this town fell, on September 2nd, after a desperate defence the capture of San Sebastian was only a matter of time. The main obstacle to the Government forces in the south was the stubborn and gallant defence put up by the rebel garrison in the fortress-palace of

the Alcazar at Toledo. After a ten weeks' siege, in the course of which the fortress was almost blown to bits by Government mines, the garrison were relieved on September 27th. Then the rebel forces began to converge upon Madrid. The fighting was characterised by frightful savagery and wanton destruction on both sides. At an early stage in the proceedings the Government, driven to desperation, had issued arms to the populace.

In November, the Socialist Government, under Largo Caballero, which had taken over control from the Republican Ministry on September 4th, left Madrid and established itself in Valencia.

At the beginning of November the position of the Spanish Government looked so desperate that the war appeared to be "all over bar shouting." But in reality General Franco's supporters were destined to receive a rude awakening. Whether the output of the Government's munition works, which had been furiously active for months past, suddenly began to bear fruit in the shape of heavy machine guns, tanks, and aeroplanes, or whether, as appears more probable, Soviet Russia began to follow up her declaration of October 7th by pouring men and munitions into Spain, is not at present known. The fact remains that about half-way through November the Spanish Government's armies were heavily reinforced, not only with much-needed munitions of war but with a foreign legion composed of sympathisers from all countries, under the command of General Kleber. From that moment the position of affairs in Madrid took a new turn. In spite of ten days' incessant air raids, which reduced a great part of the capital city to ruins, killing nearly 400 people and wounding about 2,000, it was clear that the insurgent forces were far from having things all their own way, and by the end of the month a party of Franco's besieging troops who had penetrated into the university city found themselves besieged in their turn, and rumours were current that the insurgents were contemplating retreat whilst their lines of communication were as yet intact.

This situation in Spain naturally reacted upon the international aspect of the struggle. On November 18th Germany and Italy announced that they formally recognised General Franco's Government, and thus a defeat of the Spanish insurgents threatened to become a defeat for the two Fascist Powers, a situation which they were most unlikely to tolerate. Great Britain lost no time in making her position in what had become an increasingly grave international situation perfectly clear. Mr. Eden reaffirmed that Great Britain would take no part in the struggle whatsoever. When it was rumoured that General Franco was contemplating a blockade of the Spanish ports,

particularly Barcelona, Great Britain refused to recognise the belligerent status of either of the Spanish parties, and required an assurance that a neutral zone for the use of foreign shipping in the event of a "blockade" or bombardment should be reserved in all Spanish ports, a request which was grudgingly granted. To make her position even more clear Great Britain announced that the carriage of arms and munitions to either side in Spain in British ships was to be prohibited, but subject to this stipulation, that British ships going about their lawful occasions outside the three-mile limit would be protected by the British fleet in the event of an attack.

Finally, on November 27th, the Spanish Government appealed to the League Council on the subject of the alleged armed intervention of Germany and Italy in Spanish affairs.

The League Council resolved that States should not interfere in each other's internal politics and blessed a Franco-British mediation proposal which had been submitted to the Powers. Germany and Italy (in identical terms) damned the proposal with faint praise. The German reply contained the ominous statement that only Franco's government could be considered as being "a factor claiming to represent the Spanish people." The Spanish Government, whilst not rejecting the proposal, protested vigorously that Franco's forces were rebels unworthy of any international recognition. At the end of 1936 there were thousands of Germans [blond Moors] fighting for Franco, and Majorca was in the hands of the Italians. Great Britain had declared energetically that Spanish territorial integrity must be maintained. The danger that the conflict would spread beyond Spain remained very great.

SECTION 7

THE ECONOMIC STORY

THIS is another section of the first edition of this *Survey* in which it is necessary to consider the events of the year against the background of the immediate past. Both nationally and internationally 1936 was a year of recovery from the most catastrophic and universal slump recorded in the story of man. In 1929 the world enjoyed a boom year. Great was the fall.

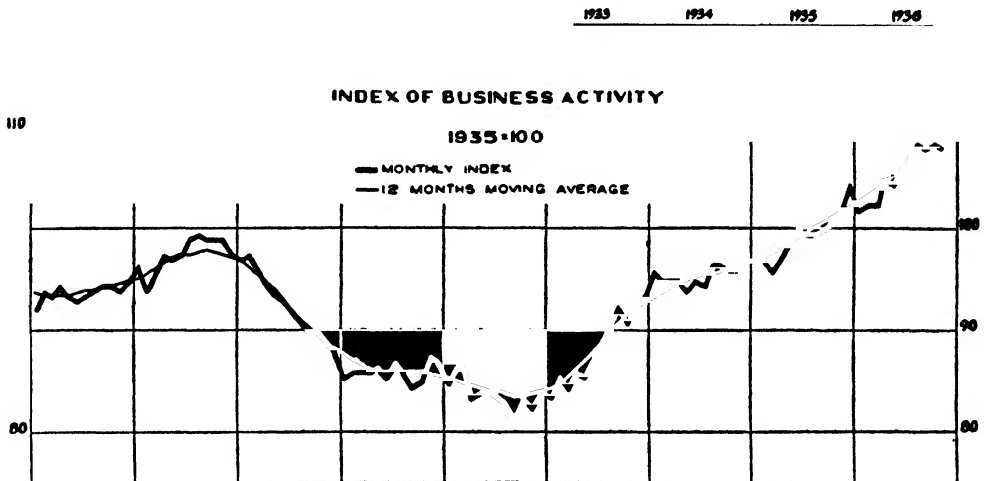
The World Economic Crisis

The world crisis swept round the world like an immense tropical storm, laying low in its passage national financial systems, banks, and industrial concerns, and leaving behind it a terrible aftermath of unemployment and social misery. It was like a tropical storm, because these meteorological phenomena are moving areas of low pressure, in which the tempest revolves around a centre of low barometer readings, much as the tea in a tea-cup spirals round a cavity when stirred briskly with a spoon.

The world crisis was well named the Great Depression, because at its centre was a catastrophic fall in prices. PRICE is perhaps the most essential and critical ingredient in society's economic system. When prices fall the burden of fixed debts rise, and if prices fall far enough and fast enough, the debts become unbearable, and this means they become unpayable. As a consequence the whole credit structure is undermined, wobbles, and eventually collapses into bankruptcies and defaults. From the wreckage, a new order begins to arise, is built up, and—if history is to be trusted—it becomes top-heavy and in its turn suffers disaster.

There is grave reason to fear that, as the economic system becomes more and more complex, these cyclical swings from boom to slump, and slump to boom, and back again to slump, will become more and more violent. The amplitude of the swing of the pendulum seems to be growing greater and greater, and the outstanding economic problem of the day is how to curb these violences. I anticipate discussing that question at some length in next year's *Survey*, because I suspect that by the end of 1937 we may be wondering how to avoid a slump in 1939.

An examination of the curve shown below, which is reproduced by kind permission of the *Economist*, shows that in Great Britain we were bumping along the bottom in 1932.



The above curve shows the amount of business activity taking place in Great Britain, and is composed of some thirteen "activities," such as postal receipts, rail traffics, consumption of iron and steel, etc., etc.

It will be seen that, during the past year (1936), the economic recovery in Great Britain just regained and slightly surpassed the 1929 figures.

Similar curves could be prepared for other countries, but if this were done, it would be seen that in some cases recovery began earlier, and in other cases later, than the middle of 1932.

Before considering the year 1936 from the point of view of its economic aspects in Great Britain, I will deal with the world situation, because it cannot be too often said that there is a limit (though opinions differ as to where the line should be drawn) to the extent to which any country in general, and Great Britain in particular, can isolate itself from the world economic situation.

World Recovery

All over the world during 1936 recovery was taking place. The chief index to this recovery was the fact that, on the whole, and over a wide range of commodities, prices began to rise. The blood-pressure

of the world's economic system—so to speak—rose, and though in 1932 the feebly beating pulse of the business world had badly needed a stimulant, a boom of high blood-pressure leads, as I have indicated, to an apoplectic fit.

At the beginning of the year 1936, there was one group of countries which recovery had not touched with its magic wand, and that was the "gold bloc" group centred on France.

Recovery was confined to the United States and the sterling bloc, i.e. the countries which had abandoned the gold standard. At the centre of the sterling group were Great Britain, the Dominions, and a large number of nations to whom the British market is of vital importance.

Germany was a special case which will require a paragraph to itself at a later stage in this story.

France

It was prophesied in 1935 that France would have to devalue the franc for the second time since 1919, and abandon her attempt to force down internal prices so as to make it possible for French trade to revive. A League of Nations report showed that in no case had a deflationary policy¹ led to recovery, but that, on the contrary, recovery had taken place wherever the currency had been revalued at a lower gold content. In most of these "recovery countries" there had been a considerable expenditure of Government money on public works. There was, however, one grave difficulty in the way of French devaluation, and that was, the possibility that if the French Government took this action without coming to an agreement with the United States and Great Britain, there might ensue a currency war, in which the £, the Dollar, and the Franc strove to undersell each other. That would have meant chaos.

The Three-Power Currency Agreement

Suddenly, in September 1936, an announcement was made in Washington, London, and Paris that the French franc would be devalued, and that a gentleman's agreement had been reached between the U.S.A., Great Britain, and France on the subject of currency stabilisation. It gradually became clear that the three Governments had agreed to use their resources (in the shape of exchange equalisa-

¹ Increase of taxation; reduction of Government expenditure; reduction of industrial costs, including wages; restriction of credit.

tion funds) to support each other in keeping the sterling-dollar-franc exchanges within small variations of a steady rate. It would be outside the scope of this *Survey* to go into technical details as to how this has been accomplished, or of the many beneficial consequences hoped from this arrangement. For our purposes it will be sufficient to say that this stabilisation agreement, in the autumn of 1936, was the outstanding international economic achievement of the year, and adds one more item to the long list we have been accumulating in this survey of events in 1936 which seem to mark the birth of a new era.

Its Economic Significance

It was a very important event for two reasons, one economic and the other political. From an economic point of view it was the first of several steps which will have to be taken before a universal international monetary system, comparable in its functions¹ to the pre-War gold standard, can come into being.

The arrangement bridged the gulf which existed between the gold-standard and non-gold-standard countries. It created conditions favourable for a relaxation of the tangle of quotas, currency restrictions, and abnormally high tariffs which have been hampering world trade since the advent of the depression, and there were some signs by the end of 1936 of a tendency in the direction of freer trade.

Its Political Significance

The political importance of the agreement arose from the fact that it was a very definite sign that the democratic countries could co-operate together and take the initiative in international affairs. For many months the citizens of those countries had been accustomed to opening their morning papers only to read of some coup by the dictators, some resounding move forward which obliged the democratic countries to trail protesting in the rear. Now, for once, and none too soon, the democracies had shown the way. Within forty-eight hours of the news, Mussolini was announcing that the lira would follow the path of devaluation and that various embargoes and quotas on Italian imports would be modified. (Less was heard of the fact that the Duce had once caused to be engraved for all time in marble his unalterable determination not to alter the value of the lira !)

¹ It is unlikely that the future world monetary system will resemble the pre-War gold-standard scheme in its details. It will be more of a "managed" system, though even in 1914 the system was in fact managed by the Bank of England.

Germany—though annoyed at the spectacle of Italy following the democratic lead—held firm, and remained entrenched behind an elaborate system of control and restriction.¹ Such action on her part was inevitable, so long as, for political and strategic reasons, Nazi Germany determined to attempt, regardless of cost, the task of making herself a self-contained unit.

The World's Gold

There is one further point, amongst the many which could be mentioned in any note on the world economic situation, to which I wish to draw the particular attention of the reader. That is, the position of the world's gold supply. The world stocks of gold available for monetary purposes have recently been, and are still, increasing at a phenomenal rate. Not only is much more gold being mined each year, and in a larger number of countries, but since 1929 non-monetary gold has been transferred in large quantities from hoards into monetary stocks. The *Economist* has estimated that the world's supply of monetary gold has increased by one-third since 1929. The gold supply available as a basis for paper currency has thus been greatly enlarged, and in addition, nearly all the principal national currencies have now been devalued to an extent which means that each ounce of gold is worth about 60 per cent. more in terms of money.

Thus the world in 1936 had not only increased the weight of gold available for monetary purposes, but the monetary value of each ounce had also increased. Adding these two factors together, we find that in 1936, as compared with 1929, the credit-supporting power of gold in the world had practically doubled.

It is realised that some of the preceding remarks may seem confusing to a reader unaccustomed to studying monetary problems, even though I have over-simplified the matter to an extent liable to bring upon me the disapproval of expert authority. To sum it up in a phrase, the world, at the end of 1936, is in possession of an amount of potential money unequalled at any previous time in its history. This money is clearly available for an enormous expansionist move, which would cause a terrific rise in prices if it were allowed to flow into the world economic system. At the end of 1936, there were signs that this flow was taking place, and that the tap was in the U.S.A., where a strong inflationist school of thought has been in control since 1933, and where memories of the disastrous slump of 1929 were already

¹ Behind these barriers, Germany has been carrying out a policy of inflation.

half-forgotten when the writer was in that country in the autumn of 1936.

All the above estimates are contingent on the preservation of world peace, but, provided there was no collapse into a world war, it appeared, at the close of 1936, that the world was about to enter a period of boom conditions. This rosy prospect was only dimmed by anxious speculations as to what would follow the boom. Such thoughts were, however, confined to the minds of a few persons, whose croaking warnings were unheeded by the great majority of the people.

The Rationalisation of Sovereignty

It is proper to insert here a short note about a matter which belongs to the shadowy frontier line between economics and politics. It was an interesting fact that, during 1936, a political problem, which arose from economic causes, cropped up in many widely separated parts of the world. In brief, the growing necessity for Government regulation of economic life was creating practical problems which could only be solved by laying impious hands on sovereign rights of various kinds. In order to illustrate this point, I have prepared the table shown below.

<i>Problem.</i>	<i>Sovereign Rights Menaced.</i>
1. The Federal Government of the U.S.A., in order to make the New Deal effective, was obliged to legislate for the whole country.	The rights of the forty-eight States.
2. The Federal Government of Canada, faced with the need of all-Canadian social services, had to propose the amendment of the British North American Act.	The rights of the Provinces.
3. In Australia, the Commonwealth Government found it necessary to seek powers to regulate inter-State commerce.	The rights of the States.
4. An essential step in the progress of India towards self-government was found to be a Federation between the Native States and British India.	The rights of the Princes.
5. The U.S.A., France, and Great Britain came to a currency agreement.	The rights of their respective Treasuries to act independently.
6. In Great Britain the Ministry of Transport took over trunk roads.	Rights of Local Authorities.

This tendency to "rationalise" sovereignty by merging the lesser in the greater, not for ethical but for practical reasons, must lead at some distant date to the realisation of the world state. It will, however,

be vitally important to ensure that rationalisation of sovereignty be confined within limits which still leave a large measure of independence to the individual in the sphere of cultural affairs and intellectual activity. We do not want—nor need we have—a standard man living a standardised life in a standard world. That way is the road to stagnation and the end of evolution, which means *absolute* Death.

PART II

IN this section of the *Survey* we shall look backwards on the year 1936 from the point of view of the activities of men and women as individuals, as opposed to the record of those "goings on" of Governments and organisations which we have surveyed in Part I.

As explained in the Introduction to this year's edition, the activities of Governments and of political, economic, or social organisations of all kinds are (or should be according to democratic theories) only means to an end. Their purpose should be that of making it easier for the individual to lead a happy and contented life. In Utopia they do not exist at all, and the distance by which the world of 1936 was separated from Utopia may be gauged by the truly appalling extent to which all this framework of life intrudes upon the area of the picture which shows how men and women lived as individuals during 1936.



“THE TOP OF THE WORLD”

This area is likely to become even more significant in world affairs with the development of air transport and the activities of the Northern Sea Route Council (see page 82).

SECTION 8

MAN MOVES ON

(i) EXPLORATION—GEOGRAPHICAL AND OTHERWISE

FORTY, thirty, even twenty years ago, the word exploration conveyed to most people the somewhat limited meaning of geographical exploration. To-day, there are few parts of the earth's surface which have not been visited and at any rate roughly surveyed by civilised man.

Exploring the Nature of Things

The outer layers of our atmosphere and the sea bottoms are the virgin areas into which man is now trying to penetrate by the stratospheric balloon and plane, and the bathosphere. Exploration in the widest sense of the word is also being ceaselessly pursued by physicists who are delving into the structure of matter, doctors who are exploring into the mysteries of diseases such as cancer, and psychologists who grope hopefully in that almost unknown territory which is ruled over by the subconscious mind of man.

Exploring the Past

Nor must we forget the archæologists who patiently explore the past and piece together the unwritten history of the human race. In this field of human endeavour no very startling or "front-page news" discoveries were announced during 1936, though it is worth mentioning here that, as a general rule, the "news value" of an archæological discovery is in inverse ratio to its scientific importance. Egypt continued to yield royal tombs, and further progress was made in the very interesting diggings which are taking place in the Indus Valley, and which seem to indicate a very early connection between river civilisations whose homes were as far apart as the valleys of the Ganges, the Indus, the Tigris, and the Euphrates.

Arctic Exploration

The two geographical areas into which expeditions proceeded, or were already at work in 1936, were the Arctic and Antarctic. The

Oxford University Expedition, led by R. A. Glen, the average age of its members being 23 years, wintered north of Latitude 80° in North-East land (north of Spitzbergen). Parties of two men remained shut up in observation stations for six months at a time. The temperature was frequently minus 40° for long periods, and blizzards were continuous. Observations were made of great practical value in connection with radio problems, and the expedition was very successful. Another expedition under Wager and Courtauld is still located in Greenland. A tragic disaster took place in September, when the French Polar research ship *Pourquoi Pas* foundered off Iceland. There was only one survivor, Dr. Charcot (The Shackleton of France) being amongst the drowned.

The Russian Government, which has for several years been actively exploring and investigating the possibilities of developing a sea route from Russia to the Far East, via the Arctic Ocean (along the north coast of Asia), pressed on with this work during the past year, and in June a "Northern Sea Route Council" was formed. This northern route is considered to be of great importance by the Soviet Government from the military point of view, as in time of war it would give them an alternative and very secure route from Archangel to Vladivostok, if its climatic difficulties can be overcome by the use of ice-breakers. About 120 ships used the route during 1936.

Antarctic Research

The 4th Antarctic Expedition of *Discovery II*, which sailed in November 1935 to circumnavigate the Antarctic Continent with the special purpose of investigating the habits of whales, was diverted in December 1935 in order to search for two American airmen, Ellsworth and Kenyon, who had disappeared whilst flying across the Antarctic continent. The flyers were rescued on January 17th, 1936.

An Unknown Desert

In Australia, Mr. E. A. Colson, accompanied by a black boy with five camels, carrying food and sufficient water (80 gallons) for three weeks, marched across the Simpson Desert of Central Australia, which extends for 43,000 square miles. His was the first crossing by a white man. His report shows that at some future date irrigation may turn this desert into useful grazing country. A young Englishman, Mr. Peter Fleming, and a Swiss girl, Mlle Maillart (whom I once met in peculiar circumstances in the Greek Islands), walked from China

to India across Central Asia. Mr. Fleming published their experiences in a most interesting book entitled *News from Tartary*.

Mountaineering

From the mountaineers came news during 1936 of one great success and a gallant failure. On August 29th, the peak of Nanda Devi, in the Himalayas, was conquered by an Anglo-American expedition. This mountain, whose summit rises to 25,660 feet, and is ringed and protected from assault by twelve lesser peaks, each over 21,000 feet high, has been defying man's efforts to plant his feet upon its summit since 1883.

But Everest, the world's highest mountain, withstood the attempt of yet another expedition to conquer its lofty peak. The story of that victory awaits a later survey in this series. The monsoon in 1936 broke early in India and drove the climbers off the mountain.

In European Alpine mountaineering during 1936, a tendency was noticed, deprecated by all serious mountaineers, for climbers to attempt fantastically difficult feats, involving the ascent of sheer rock faces by methods such as driving in iron pegs, and spending the night lashed to the precipice. There were a number of fatalities arising from these heroic but foolish endeavours.

(ii) SCIENCE

Reference to the reports of the 105th Annual Meeting of the British Association—the parliament of British science—which was held from September 9th to 16th at Blackpool, will show that a tendency amongst scientists, which was first expressed at the 1933 gathering, continued to develop in a striking manner.

Science and Society

It was in 1933 that the President of the "British Ass" adjured his fellow scientists to pay more attention to the bearing of science upon public welfare. Last year Sir Josiah Stamp, in a brilliant inaugural address, recalled the anxiety which has been felt by many scientists during the past few years on the subject of the sudden impact of scientific discoveries upon society. He pointed out that everyone was now becoming aware of the difficult social problems which arose as a consequence of the results of scientific invention, and he said that it must be the business of scientists to make a scientific study of this

topic. He mentioned that in the past, some eight or nine times as much money had been spent on the natural sciences as on the social sciences, with the result that the time required to apply a scientific invention was, thanks to subsidised research, comparatively short, whereas investigation of the social repercussions of such inventions, being short of financial backing, produced its results very slowly. We are therefore in a position in which by analogy we rapidly produce motor-cars without preparing at least as quickly to deal with the social problems which the motor-cars create, such as that of deaths on the roads.

At the Blackpool meeting of the Association, no fewer than thirty papers were read on social science subjects, and all the signs go to show that 1936 was a year in which a definite step forward was taken in enlarging the frontiers of the territories in which scientists are expected to operate. For instance, twenty years ago the subject of international affairs would certainly not have been considered one for scientific research. During 1936 an ever-increasing amount of work of this nature was undertaken at such places as the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London and its sister institutes in the Dominions.

The Use and Abuse of Science

Problems of nutrition and their relation to agriculture, described as a "marriage of health and agriculture which needed a golden wedding-ring," were much debated at Blackpool. There was also discussion on the question of whether science was beginning to take on the aspect of an enemy of civilisation. One speaker asked his colleagues to consider to whom should be entrusted the immense power which modern science brought into being. Another pointed out that the so-called abuses of science, as exemplified by poison gas, etc., were due not to the wickedness of the chemist but to the backwardness of the human spirit. The psychologists had a good deal to say about the examination system, and the School-leaving Certificate examination came in for some severe criticism on the grounds that it was an attempt to kill two birds with one stone, and that people were uncertain as to whether it should be regarded as a test of knowledge acceptable to employers, or as an indication of the capacity of the candidate to benefit from a further course of training at a University.

In the course of an interesting paper on the strain of modern civilisation, in which he dealt with the physiological effects of noise

and the dangers of life in the streets one speaker observed, "We seem to live by accident rather than to die by it."

Scientists and Politics

The attendance at Blackpool was very large, and proved that the public interest in scientific development is widespread. Its proceedings were reported at length in every paper, and suggestions were heard that the meetings of this parliament of science should be more frequent and should last longer. This view can probably be explained by the growing dissatisfaction on the part of the ordinary man with the inability of the politicians to solve the complex problems of modern life. In my own opinion, what is required is a little more attention to science by politicians and to politics by scientists, and as I have pointed out above, the tendency amongst scientists nowadays is to consider as part of their business the political consequences of their scientific activities.

The Solar Eclipse

The most spectacular astronomical event of the year was a total eclipse of the sun which occurred on June 19th, 1936. It was unusually important, because the eclipse was visible over a large tract of land. As a rule, much of its course passes over the oceans, where conditions are unsuitable for accurate observation. On this occasion, the narrow path of totality, about 100 miles wide, ran from the Ægean Sea across Asia Minor, Siberia, and Japan. Dozens of astronomical expeditions were organised, involving months of preparation beforehand and weeks of preparation at the various remote spots to which the expeditions proceeded. The moon's shadow moved along the path of totality at about 1,000 miles per hour, and the total eclipse as seen from any one place lasted for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. Balloons and aeroplanes were used to get a better view of the corona, a Russian professor at Moscow ascending nearly six miles in a stratospheric balloon. Some very satisfactory results were obtained.

Amongst the many objects on the programme of the astronomers was that of finding out if there was any connection between eruptions in the sun and abnormal interference with radio transmissions. The eclipse was visible in a partial form in England at about 5 a.m.

Absolute Zero

In March 1936, what was believed to be the first exhibition of its kind in the world was held at the Science Museum, South Kensington;

it was an exhibition of low temperatures. The search for absolute zero is to scientists what attempts on Mount Everest are to explorers. The investigation of low temperatures is of the utmost practical importance in connection with liquefaction and solidification of gases and the production of mine-rescue apparatus, high-altitude breathing apparatus, and the refrigeration of food.

New Inventions

In the field of applied science, some interesting discoveries of the year which attracted public notice were a new X-ray apparatus for taking snapshots of patients on their own beds, and the development of telephones for the deaf. It was also announced that a new rayon yarn had been produced which was one-third thinner than the finest natural silk, and was so fine that a one-pound ball would stretch across the United States of America. It was said that an undergarment made of this textile could be hidden in the palm of the hand. My reflection on hearing this news was that it would be more of a gesture than a garment!

A new road-testing machine began its work during 1936. A 12-ton lorry, tethered to a central post by a 5-ton structural arm, is made to travel round a circular track at 40 miles an hour.

Rays were used to sterilise food in storage, and thus prevent it from being damaged by pests.

Benefactors of Science

Science reaped a rich harvest in 1936 in the matter of magnificent endowments by private benefactors. Lord Nuffield contributed no less than £2 millions to the Oxford School of Medicine, Lord Austin presented £250,000 to the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge, and the late Mr. Gordon Warren left £200,000 to the Royal Society for use in certain branches of scientific research. No stronger testimony could be found to the importance attached to scientific knowledge in the world of to-day.

As a conclusion to this brief note on a huge subject, I set down the following reflection. At the end of 1936—a year during which I had occasion to have some dealings with two eminent “scientific popularisers”—I found myself more worried than ever before by the truly frightful problem of attempting to keep in touch with the vast field of scientific research. I have estimated that, in order to keep general contact with scientific discovery, one would have to read about

twenty books and periodicals a week. In one field of social science (that of international affairs), there is a table in a specialist library in London which is covered with about 150 periodicals in fifteen languages. Since there are only twenty-four hours in the day and one has only one pair of eyes, it would seem that a scientific invention is needed which would permit one to go to sleep with fifty periodicals under the mattress in the comfortable certainty that by the morning their contents would be in one's brain.

SECTION 9

ART AND ENTERTAINMENT

A New Deal for Artists

It is clearly impossible to do more, in a few pages, than set down some very general impressions of the artistic events of the year. First, I will mention something which I am sure will be news to the English reader, and that is the fact that during 1936 the biggest patron of the arts in the world was the Federal Government of the U.S.A. It has been a part of the New Deal to combine the problem of relieving economic distress amongst artists with a nation-wide drive to associate government buildings with American art. Architects, sculptors, and painters have been employed in vast numbers by the government to design and decorate new government buildings of every kind. New post offices in America are now being decorated on the grand scale with mosaics and murals illustrating scenes from past and present American life, and much of the work is of very high quality.

There have been awkward incidents, such as an occasion when one of America's leading artists suddenly produced a series of immense mural paintings for (I think) a Treasury building, which were brilliantly clever, but biting satires on the activities of the well-to-do. The pictures were entitled "Golf," "Polo," and so forth, and exposed with ruthless cruelty the wasteful activities of the "Socialites." He explained that he hoped his pictures would encourage the tax-collectors to be active.

The Chinese Exhibition

Coming nearer home, I must record that the year 1936 was memorable for The International Exhibition of Chinese Art, which closed on March 7th. During the fourteen weeks it was open, 422,000 people of all nationalities and all ages visited one of the most interesting in the series of winter exhibitions which have been held at Burlington House in recent years. The crowds got bigger and bigger towards the close, until on March 1st, 20,000 people visited the galleries in one day, the largest crowd since the foundation of the Royal Academy. For three months London "went Chinese"; one overheard people in teashops discoursing learnedly of Chou and Ch'ing; shop windows blossomed

with doubtfully Chinese "objects" of still more doubtful "art"; and the influence of the exhibition was even to be traced in the shape of women's hats and the shades of their dresses.

The pottery and porcelain were what chiefly interested the average visitor, and rightly, for the Chinese were the greatest potters of all time. The paintings, though they charmed the nature-loving Englishman with their birds, beasts, and flowers, were rather too "literary" in character to appeal to the man in the street. As I looked at some of the masterpieces from China which had been produced at a time when Europe was still barbaric, the significance of a new element in world history—the fact that for the first time in the story of man all his civilisations have been brought into jostling proximity with each other—was brought home to me with especial force.

French Painters are "Popular"

A number of other important exhibitions were held in London, and pictures from the British National Collections were sent on loan to the Continent, for the first time on record, notably to the Amsterdam Exhibition. A marked feature of the year 1936 from this point of view was the manner in which appreciation of French art of the late nineteenth century—Cézanne, Matisse, Manet, and the like—spread outwards from the art critics to the general public. The French impressionists, of whose work the most perfect collection is to be found at Moscow, became definitely "popular" in 1936.

If the price paid for their works is anything to go by, they have reached the rank of Old Masters, for a picture by Manet, rejected by the Paris Salon—the French equivalent of the Royal Academy—in the 'seventies was valued recently at £30,000.

New Ideas

The Surréalistes, whose work is regarded by the man in the street with the same mixture of scorn and disgust as that meted out by his parents to the Impressionists, were still going strong in 1936. Where, exactly, they are going to, fame or oblivion, it is impossible as yet to say.

A Surréaliste, speaking to me about his work, said: "Can you remember when very young seeing some commonplace thing like a watering-can, and thinking it looked simply marvellous? Later in life this first impression is blurred by *associations* between watering-cans and such things as garden soil beetles, etc. What a Surréaliste tries to do

is to paint a watering-can removed from its associations—say, on a tea-table—and thus to recall and express that first sensation.”

It's a queer idea, and some of its consequences are very queer. But one must admit that it *is* an idea.

Architecture

Architecturally the trend continued to be along styles which expressed function ; that is to say, the notion that the building should express its purpose and be stripped of fussy ornamentation. Many people regretted the disappearance during 1936 of Adelphi Terrace in London, the work and for many years the residence of John and Robert Adam. On its site will arise one of the great concrete-and-steel blocks which are characteristic of our age.

In house decoration there was a reaction from the excesses of the steel-and-glass fashion of some years ago, and persons of taste insisted on simplicity, convenience, and calm colouring. The scheme of my flat in London—a new one and probably fairly typical of 1936 taste—is plain light-oak panelling completely covering the walls, a parquet floor, built-in furniture of light cherry-wood, rose-crimson fabrics on the chairs, and curtains of a heavy and roughish texture. A house in the country on top of a hill, with many windows and much sun, has all the woodwork apple-green, the walls of the rooms of a pale-cream or parchment shade, and the ceilings a very pale blue in order to give a misty effect of distance. An office in London has the walls canary yellow varnished over so as to reflect as much light as possible.

Music

If this had been a survey of the year 1926, instead of 1936, it is very doubtful if music would have appeared in the list of topics which appealed to the mass of the public. But the legend of England being a land without music is now completely dead, thanks in no small measure to the B.B.C. It came to the rescue, financially, of the Promenade Concerts; it subsidised Covent Garden at a period when opera was in low water; it maintains, under conditions which facilitate constant rehearsals, a chorus and an orchestra which rank among the finest in the world; it introduces the best works of new composers to audiences of millions, and revives the interest of English-speaking peoples in the works of English composers of the days when in matters musical this country led the world; finally, it brings music within the reach of thousands who are debarred, by reasons of health, distance, or finance from attending at concert hall or opera house.

The B.B.C. Tour

The year which has just closed was in many respects one of musical achievement and triumph for Great Britain, especially because of the tour of the B.B.C.'s Symphony Orchestra. The B.B.C. Orchestra toured Paris, Zürich, Vienna, and Budapest from April 19th to the 26th. They gave a concert in each place and at every concert played a big classical work; an important work by a composer of the country being visited; and a big work by a living English composer. The tour was an enormous success, and gave Continental musicians a totally new idea of British music and British orchestras. In Zürich a leading critic wrote of the "unsurpassable qualities of this orchestra, which can bear comparison with any of the world-famous orchestras." In Vienna they said: "England is once more taking the lead in the art of music." When the orchestra left Vienna, the famous Philharmonic Orchestra came to see off their British visitors and serenaded them on the platform. The B.B.C. Orchestra whipped their instruments out of their cases and played back out of the carriage windows. In the autumn the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra paid a return visit to England, and was received with equal enthusiasm.

International Music

The past twelve months were also notable for the fact that they witnessed the assembling at Prague, from April 4th to 9th, of the First International Congress for Musical Education. It was attended by 700 musicians from 18 countries. Amongst the British representatives was Mr. Robert Mayer, the famous organiser of the children's concerts. In 1935, fifty-five concerts were given before 110,000 children.

Berlioz' "Requiem"

Amongst outstanding orchestral performances in Great Britain during the year was that of Berlioz' "Requiem" given by the B.B.C. at the Queen's Hall in March. In addition to the full orchestra, heavily supplemented by wood winds, there were four separate brass bands situated in the balconies and organ gallery, each with its own conductor to link it up to Sir Hamilton Harty. It was a colossal and memorable performance of a great work of genius and, incidentally, extremely expensive to produce.

The "Proms"

The 42nd Season of the London Promenade Concerts took place in August and September. The tremendous popularity of these

concerts was shown by the fact that, on the opening day, queues began to form at 8 a.m.

Opera and Ballet

There was a great deal of opera in London last year, and during the Covent Garden season in May and June the Norwegian Madame Flagstad made her London début. Of very pleasing appearance, great acting powers, and endowed with a magnificent voice whose control is perfect, she was a most notable Brünnhilde in the *Ring* cycle of Richard Wagner. Packed houses gave her an enthusiastic reception. In the autumn London enjoyed a brief visit from the Dresden Opera Company.

Mr. Christie's private opera house at Glyndebourne, in the heart of the Sussex Downs, added during 1936 to its high international reputation as a place where Mozart's works are performed with a perfection and artistry surpassed nowhere else in the world. Vic. Wells continued to supply excellent operatic performances to full houses at popular prices. On one occasion they staged Moussorgsky's *Boris Godounov* in its original version.

There is little doubt that more people were interested in grand opera in Great Britain at the end of 1936 than ever before. Opera has not yet become "popular" in the broad sense of that word, but it is heading in that direction. Nor were there any signs that radio was seriously affecting personal performances of music.

The Ballet, on the other hand, has become, at any rate, semi-popular. Two troupes of Russian Ballet and a ballet at Sadler's Wells were performing simultaneously in London. Dance schools (not to be confused with "dancing academies" for the teaching of ballroom dancing) sprang up all over the country during 1936.

Opera Abroad

Abroad, there was great operatic activity in Russia. There are four opera houses in Moscow and two in Leningrad, and they always play to capacity. During 1936 a new opera, called *Quiet Flows the Don*, by a young Russian composer called Dzerjinsky, was performed for the first time. It was much praised by foreign critics and enthusiastically received in Russia. There was the usual excellent annual performance of Wagner's works at the Bayreuth Festival, the excitement being heightened by the presence of Herr Hitler, and an important festival was held in Austria in memory of Brückner.

Jazz—Hotcha v. Swing

America continued to provide the world with the majority of its catchy tunes. I seemed to notice a tendency, towards the end of 1936, for what one of my daughters calls "Hotcha" music to be replaced by "Swing" music. The British dance band leaders met in the autumn of 1936 and formed an association. I hope I am right in my estimate that the nauseating noise known as "crooning" declined in popularity during the year.

The Theatre

On the whole, the theatre in London had a good year, as might be expected in a period of economic recovery. Outside London the professional stage struggled more or less helplessly against the all-pervading influence of the film and the comfortable seats and low prices of the cinema. The amateur theatre world, on the other hand, showed great activity all over the country, not only in the reproduction of "West-End" successes, but also in original and experimental work. The Festivals at Stratford, Malvern, Norwich, and Canterbury were uniformly successful. Shaw opened the Malvern Festival on his eightieth birthday. In London there was an excellent performance to be seen of Tchekov's *The Seagull*, and also a successful revival of Wycherly's brilliant but bawdy seventeenth-century comedy *The Country Wife*. One of the most interesting events of the year was the continued success of T. S. Elliott's *Murder in the Cathedral*, which was first produced in 1935. The popular success of this distinctly "highbrow" but very beautiful play was a very pleasing testimony to the fact that the public intelligence is frequently underestimated by the "men of the commercial theatre." Shakespeare proved a money-maker when the parts of Romeo and Juliet were acted by Mr. John Gielgud and Miss Peggy Ashcroft.

The Films

There was evidence during 1936 that the documentary and informative film gained in popularity. In the cartoon type of film, the genius of Walt Disney brought many rivals into the field, but Mickey Mouse remained King of the Castle. The film magnates turned to Shakespeare, and, in spite of the shudders of the highbrows, a very interesting picture was made of *Romeo and Juliet*. Colour films remained crude. The best two films of the year were *The Story of Louis Pasteur* and *La Kermesse Heroïque*. Charlie Chaplin's semi-silent film, *Modern Times*, and the H. G. Wells futuristic picture, *The Shape of Things to Come*, are two

1936 films which will be remembered. *Mutiny on the "Bounty"* was very popular. *Green Pastures* was shown in London at the end of the year.

The Cinema Habit

Some notion of the outstanding place occupied by the cinema in the social life of the country is indicated by the following statistics, produced by Mr. Rowson, President of the British Cinematograph Society, in December 1935. According to this survey, the British public in 1934 spent nearly £41 millions on cinema tickets, the average number of visits per head being at least 22 a year. It was also pointed out that there is one cinema for every 10,600 people and one cinema seat for every 12 people in the United Kingdom. There is little doubt that when the time comes to make a similar survey of 1936, the figures will show an even greater extension of the cinema-going habit.

Broadcasting and Television

From a political point of view 1936 was a year of great importance to Broadcasting in Great Britain, though from the programme angle it was rather disappointing. As regards Television, it was epoch-making, for on November 1st the public service was inaugurated for the London Lookers-in. England had the first public high-definition television service in the world. Further consideration of television will be reserved for next year's *Survey*.

Parliament and the B.B.C.

The political significance of 1936 in the history of British broadcasting lay in the fact that the Charter of the B.B.C., granted in 1926, was due for renewal, and thus the whole organisation and policy of the Corporation came up for Parliamentary discussion. In June the Government announced the decisions it had reached, which were based on the report of the Ullswater Committee issued earlier in the year. The Government's decision, afterwards ratified by Parliament, was that the B.B.C. Charter should be renewed for a further ten years, subject to certain slight alterations. The proposal that a Cabinet Minister should be appointed to control the cultural side of an organisation which was playing a rapidly increasing part in the national life, was rejected, the Postmaster-General remaining as before the link between the Cabinet and the B.B.C. But the Government adhered to the policy of keeping advertisements out of broadcasting, and stipulated that B.B.C. publications should contain no expression of

B.B.C. opinion on current affairs. The number of Governors was increased from five to seven, and, whilst the licence fee was to remain at 10s., the B.B.C. share of net licence revenue was increased to 75 per cent. As regards the vexed question of relay exchanges, it was decided to allow them to continue for three years, but without any guarantee that their existence would be further prolonged.

The Government also took note of the fact that the B.B.C. intended to decentralise broadcasting and pay more attention to regional needs ; that the B.B.C. would set up staff organisations of its employees and not exercise undue control over their private lives ; and that "one of the alternative Sunday programmes would be of a lighter and more popular character."

I have said above that, from the programme point of view, the year 1936 left a sense of disappointment in its wake. Perhaps it was that, with over 7½ million registered listeners in Great Britain, the hourly miracle of the broadcast programme had become too familiar. Whatever may have been the cause, there was a feeling about at the end of 1936 that the B.B.C. had become rather stagnant, and that the progress normally made each year in programme quality had not been maintained.

Foreign Broadcasting

Space does not allow me to describe broadcasting developments in foreign countries and the Dominions except in the briefest terms. Mention must be made of the magnificent pioneering work done by Mr. Lionel Fielden (ex-B.B.C.) in launching the Indian Broadcasting System. He overthrew mountains of opposition. In America at the end of 1936 much concern was being expressed at the chaos which reigned in the ether due to the competing activities of some 600 stations. It is interesting to note that one of the large chains netted £160,000 in fees for use of time on the air by political speakers during the Presidential Campaign.

In the totalitarian states broadcasting continued to be one of the chief means of controlling public opinion, and foreign statesmen began to make a habit of broadcasting statements in several languages. Russia had begun this development in propaganda methods, and it was later adopted by Italy, Germany, and France.

On September 23rd, an International Convention for the use of broadcasting in the cause of peace was signed by 18 nations (including Great Britain). Soviet Russia signed with reservation, but the Italian delegate, who had been instructed to withdraw from the Conference as a back-handed protest on quite a different issue, did so after express-

ing good wishes for its success. Amongst other matters, the Convention deals with the prevention of untruthful broadcasting on international affairs, and the prevention of inflammatory broadcasting in time of international crisis.

The latest available figures showing the number of registered listeners in the world are shown below:

REGISTERED LISTENERS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

(ooo's omitted: i.e. 72 = 72,000.)

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1935 Percentage of population.
U.S.A.	16,679	17,005	18,925	20,750	22,560	17·8
Denmark	476	497	533	568	609	16·4
United Kingdom . .	4,331	5,263	5,974	6,781	7,403	16·1
Sweden	550	609	666	733	834	13·4
New Zealand . . .	72	89	113	148	184	11·8
Australia	338	419	519	682	771	11·4
Netherlands . . .	524	560	648	909	947	11·3
Germany	3,981	4,308	5,053	6,143	7,193	10·8
Switzerland . . .	150	231	300	357	418	10·3
Belgium	201	340	466	604	746	9·2
Canada	522	685	—	813	860	8·3
Austria	469	493	307	527	560	8·3
Union of South Africa	40	51	67	99	130	7·5
Norway	102	123	138	157	191	6·7
Argentina	310	450	450	500	800	6·6
France	—	—	1,368	1,756	2,628	6·3
Czechoslovakia . .	384	472	573	694	848	5·8
Hungary	325	322	328	340	352	4·0
Japan	971	1,348	1,681	1,952	2,372	2·4
U.S.S.R.	—	2,385	—	2,323	2,800	1·7
Poland	310	269	311	374	491	1·5
Italy.	233	305	365	430	530	1·2

SECTION IO

S P O R T

EVEN a very short summary of the sporting events of 1936 would require a stout volume. The devotees of some games do, in fact, issue their own annual surveys. The pages which follow must therefore be regarded only as a record of some of the sporting events and tendencies which a backward look at 1936 brings to the mind.

The Olympic Games

From the world point of view, the most memorable event of 1936 in the realm of sport was the 11th Olympiad of the modern series held at Berlin in August. The occasion was regarded—quite rightly—by the rulers of the Third Reich as affording a gigantic opportunity for advertising the energy, efficiency, and high standard of physical fitness obtained under the national discipline of the new-born Germany. Incidentally, high hopes were entertained as to the large financial harvest to be reaped from the thousands of foreign visitors who were expected to flock to Berlin—hopes that were not altogether fulfilled, although the Nazi rulers even went so far as to order a temporary abatement of the persecution of the Jews for fear of offending the susceptibilities of their foreign guests.

There is no question that the elaboration, the efficiency, and the pageantry of the Games reached heights never before equalled and unlikely to be surpassed. This is the kind of thing that Nazi Germany does supremely well. For three years all the relevant resources of Germany had been laid under charge to make this Olympiad the most wonderful sports gathering the world had ever seen, and the results were marvellous. Nothing had been forgotten, even to flocks of thousands of peace doves which rose at the appropriate moment into the air before the vast crowds, the 5,000 competitors, and the officials of 52 nations gathered in the colossal stadium. The fate of these doves is not known—at any rate, to the present writer. Perhaps they have flown south over the Alps in search of olive leaves in Italy.

The results of the Games provided the big international joke of the year, for the outstanding athletes of an Olympiad held in the capital city of a nation whose political philosophy is largely based on the alleged superiority, physical and mental, of the so-called "Nordic"

race, were negroes from the U.S.A.! The star performer amongst these negroes was Jesse Owens, aged twenty-one, who made fourteen appearances, in eleven of which he broke or equalled Olympic records. The most remarkable team effort was achieved by the Germans, whose many successes, due to long, scientific, and intensive training, fully justified their claim that Germany has now acquired a passion for sport and physical fitness hitherto unknown in her history.

With one or two notable exceptions, the British team did not distinguish itself. Thanks very largely to our tradition that the essence of sport is in the fun of the thing, our representatives found themselves in the position of a troupe of competent amateur actors competing against an all-star cast from the West End. Training can be overdone, a factor largely responsible for the relative failure of the Japanese team, but unless we think it worth while to spend much more money and time on the training of our Olympic representatives than has hitherto been the case, we can forthwith abandon all hope of making anything but an undistinguished showing at these gigantic international exhibitions of professionally trained athletes. There is now (at the end of 1936) a distinct tendency in Great Britain to take physical fitness and field sports more seriously. Within limits, I approve of this, but there are obvious dangers of too much Government control of this sort of thing. Better a free mind in a second-rate body than a physically perfect robot. Best of all, of course, is a national alliance between intellectual freedom and physical fitness, and, indeed, the two qualities should be complementary to each other. A summary of the principal Olympic results is shown below:

ATHLETICS

100 *Metres*.—J. Owens (U.S.A.), 10.3 secs. (equals world record).

200 *Metres*.—J. Owens (U.S.A.), 20.7 secs. (Olympic record).

400 *Metres*.—A. F. Williams (U.S.A.), 46.5 secs.

800 *Metres*.—J. Woodruff (U.S.A.), 1 min. 52.9 secs.

1,500 *Metres*.—J. E. Lovelock (*New Zealand*), 3 min. 47.8 secs. (world record).

3,000 *Metres Steeplechase*.—V. Iso-Hollo (*Finland*), 9 min. 3.8 secs. (Olympic record).

5,000 *Metres*.—G. Höckert (*Finland*), 14 min. 22.2 secs. (Olympic record).

10,000 *Metres*.—I. Salminen (*Finland*), 30 min. 15.4 secs.

110 *Metres Hurdles*.—F. Towns (U.S.A.), 14.2 secs.

400 *Metres Hurdles*.—G. Hardin (U.S.A.), 52.4 secs.

400 *Metres Relay*.—U.S.A. (J. Owens, R. Metcalfe, F. Draper, and F. Wykoff), 39.8 secs. (world record).

1,600 *Metres Relay*.—*Great Britain* (F. F. Wolff, G. L. Rampling, W. Roberts, and A. G. K. Brown), 3 min. 9 secs.

Marathon.—K. Son (*Japan*), 2 hr. 29 min. 19.2 secs.

50 *Kilometres Walk*.—H. H. Whitlock (*Great Britain*), 4 hr. 30 min. 41 secs. (Olympic record).

High Jump.—C. Johnson (U.S.A.), 2.03 metres (6 ft. 8 in.).

Long Jump.—J. Owens (U.S.A.), 8·06 metres (26 ft. 6½ in.) (Olympic record).

Pole Vault.—E. Meadows (U.S.A.), 4·35 metres (about 14 ft. 3¼ in.) (Olympic record).

Putting the Shot.—H. Woellke (Germany), 16·20 metres (53 ft. 1¼ in.) (Olympic record).

Throwing the Hammer.—K. Hein (Germany), 56·49 metres (185 ft. 4·9 in.) (Olympic record).

Throwing the Discus.—K. Carpenter (U.S.A.), 50·48 metres (about 165 ft. 7 in.) (Olympic record).

Throwing the Javelin.—G. Stoeck (Germany), 71·84 metres (about 235 ft. 8½ in.).

Hop, Step, and Jump.—N. Tajima (Japan), 16 metres (52 ft. 5½ in.) (world record).

Decathlon.—G. Morris (U.S.A.), 7,900 points.

ROWING

Single Sculls.—G. Schaefer (Germany), 8 min. 21·5 secs.

Double Sculls.—Great Britain (J. Beresford and L. F. Southwood), 7 min. 20·8 secs.

Coxwainless Pairs.—Germany, 8 min. 16·4 secs.

Coxwained Pairs.—Germany, 8 min. 36·9 secs.

Coxwainless Fours.—Germany, 7 min. 1·8 secs.

Coxwained Fours.—Germany, 7 min. 16·2 secs.

Eights.—U.S.A. (Washington University), 6 min. 25·4 secs.

SWIMMING

100 Metres Free Style.—F. Csik (Hungary), 57·6 secs.

100 Metres Back Stroke.—A. Keifer (U.S.A.), 1 min. 5·9 secs. (Olympic record).

400 Metres Free Style.—J. Medica (U.S.A.), 4 min. 44·5 secs. (Olympic record).

200 Metres Breast Stroke.—T. Hamauro (Japan), 2 min. 42·5 secs. (Olympic record).

1,500 Metres Free Style.—N. Terada (Japan), 19 min. 13·7 secs.

800 Metres Relay.—Japan, 8 min. 51·5 secs. (world record).

High-board Diving.—M. Wayne (U.S.A.).

Spring-board Diving.—D. Degener (U.S.A.).

Water Polo.—Germany.

FENCING

Foil.—G. Gandini (Italy). TEAMS.—Italy.

Epee.—F. Riccardi (Italy). TEAMS.—Italy.

Sabre.—E. Kabos (Hungary). TEAMS.—Hungary.

BOXING

Feather-weight.—O. Casanovas (Argentina).

Fly-weight.—W. Kaiser (Germany).

Bantam-weight.—U. Sergo (Italy).

Light-weight.—I. Harangi (Hungary).

Welter-weight.—S. Suvio (Finland).

Middle-weight.—J. Despeaux (France).

Light Heavy-weight.—R. Michelot (France).

Heavy-weight.—H. Runge (Germany).

WRESTLING

CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN

Feather-weight.—K. Pihlajamaki (Finland).

Bantam-weight.—O. Zombori (Hungary).

Light-weight.—K. Karpati (Hungary).

Welter-weight.—F. W. Lewis (U.S.A.).

Middle-weight.—E. Poilve (France).

Light Heavy-weight.—K. Fridell (Sweden).

Heavy-weight.—K. Palusalu (Estonia).

GRECO-ROMAN

Feather-weight.—Y. Erkan (Sweden).

Bantam-weight.—M. Loerincz (Hungary).

Light-weight.—L. Koskela (Finland).

Welter-weight.—R. Svedberg (Sweden).

Middle-weight.—I. Johansson (Sweden).

Light Heavy-weight.—A. Cadier (Sweden).

Heavy-weight.—K. Palusalu (Estonia).

CYCLING

4,000 Metres Pursuit.—France.

1,000 Metres Time Trial.—A. G. van Vliet (Holland), 1 min. 12 secs. (Olympic record).

2,000 Metres Tandem.—Germany.

100 Kilometres Road Race.—R. Chapan-tier (France), 2 hr. 33 min. 5 secs. TEAM.—France.

YACHTING

Olympic Monotype Class.—Holland.

6-Metre Class.—Great Britain.

8-Metre Class.—Italy.

Star Class.—Germany.

OTHER EVENTS

Polo.—Argentina.

Hockey.—India.

Association Football.—Italy.

Basket Ball.—U.S.A.

Handball.—Germany.

Modern Pentathlon.—Lieutenant G. Handrik (Germany).

Association Football

Not even amongst the uninitiated can the main events of the Soccer Season pass unnoticed. From time to time the streets of London are invaded by the supporters of a visiting team, sporting parti-coloured paper hats and waving rattles. So far as one can judge, a good many of these "fans" never get much nearer Wembley than the Strand, and have just come up to Town to make a day of it. But the 1935-6 season produced at least two events which became front-page news.

The visit of the German team last winter produced a fluttering in Socialist dovecotes. The T.U.C., fearing that the 20,000 German spectators would parade the streets of London in military formation, waving Swastikas and scattering leaflets, petitioned the Home Secretary to stop the match. Sir John Simon (the Home Secretary) refused to admit that the occasion had any political significance, a

view which was justified by events, since the hordes of visitors were far too busy having a good time and a good blow-out in English restaurants, and buying butter to take home with them, to waste time on political activities. The match took place in the friendliest spirit on December 4th, 1935, and resulted in a victory for England by 3 goals to nil.

February was enlivened by the dispute between the Football League and the Pool Promoters. Fixtures were kept a dead secret, and not even the players—much less the would-be spectators—were allowed to know whom they were playing and where until a short time before the match. This “singular reticence,” as *The Times* called it in a full-dress leader expounding the mysteries of pool betting to the old gentlemen who sit around in leather arm-chairs in clubs, was more than the British public could stand, and the League had to withdraw with ignominy from the high moral standpoint it had—somewhat surprisingly—adopted.

The newly instituted Silver Jubilee Trophy was won by Scotland on April 4th, and three weeks later Arsenal regained the F.A. Cup, defeating Sheffield United by one goal. Ninety-three thousand people attended the match, an unusual feature of which was the presence of autogiros hovering over the ground, making an unofficial film of the game.

The outstanding feature of the League results was that Aston Villa and Blackburn Rovers, both of whom had held their ground in the First Division since the start of League Football in 1888, went down to the Second Division. The fact that the Villa spent £30,000 during the season shows that money does not always bring success. Charlton Athletic's meteoric rise from the Third to the First Division in two successive seasons was a notable achievement. The League Championship went to Sunderland.

Rugby Football

The outstanding event of the 1935-6 season was the visit of the All-Blacks. The previous visit of the New Zealanders in 1934-5 had been in the nature of a triumphal progress, but soon it became clear that this was not going to be repeated. Last year's team lacked that machine-like passing which had so astounded onlookers in previous years. They were beaten by Wales at Cardiff after a most exciting game by 13 points to 12; defeated Ireland by 17 points to 9 and Scotland by 18 points to 8. But England, thanks largely to the brilliant play of Prince Obolensky, the 19-year-old Oxford under-

graduate, succeeded in defeating them by 13 points to nil. This was the first time England had defeated a New Zealand team.

Both Wales and Ireland had a successful season, each of them narrowly missing winning the Triple Crown, which was last won in 1899. Wales won the championship, with Ireland as runner-up. England won the Calcutta Cup by the narrow margin of one point. Scotland had, on the whole, a poor season, partly owing to constant changes in the team and partly to hard frosts which interfered with practice.

Place kicking was almost universally poor throughout the season, and in the course of discussions on this point, it came to light that Ireland had not converted a try since 1931-2.

The Rugby League, the professional 13-a-side game, proved increasingly popular, especially in the North, and 30,000 people, complete with military bands and community singing, attended the Cup Final at Wembley, won by Leeds from Warrington by 18 points to 2.

At the time of writing, the 1936-7 football season is in full swing, so I shall postpone my account of that until next year's *Survey*.

Cricket

Mr. Rudyard Kipling once described our national game as "casting a ball at three straight sticks and defending the same with a fourth." There is also a story told of a zoo-keeper who was looking for an escaped tortoise, and in the course of his search he wandered on to a cricket field where a game was in progress, in which a left-handed batsman was causing frequent changes in the position of the field. Said the keeper: "Have you seen my escaped tortoise?" One of the fielders, leisurely strolling to his new position, stopped, scratched his head, and murmured: "Come to think of it, I believe I did see something flash past."

These are the kind of stories the irreverent tell about cricket, and when the writer was in the U.S.A., being initiated into the mysteries of what Americans call THE Ball game (baseball), he discovered that amongst the many mysteries which completely baffle Americans is our national love for cricket. But there it is, for so long as England and Englishmen (it's a relief to be able to write that word without Scotch, Irish, and Welsh protesting that it ought to include them) endure, so will cricket flourish, even if the game is periodically blackened by disgusting exhibitions at Test Matches, which assume (thanks to the Reptile Press) the dimensions of international incidents.

County Cricket

Derbyshire won the Championship for the first time (it has been claimed rather doubtfully that they won it in 1874), after a neck-and-neck struggle with Yorkshire and Middlesex: Middlesex passed Yorkshire in the last matches of the season. Derbyshire were very popular winners, and there were tremendous thrills when Somerset beat them in their last match of the season. The Champions seemed almost certain winners when Wellard, the Somerset *bowler* went in, and made 86 in 62 minutes, making 30 in one over, and 5 successive sixes.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
FINAL POSITIONS

	P.	W.	L.	First Inns.		No. Rst.	Pts. Pos.	Pts. Obtd.	Per-centage
Derbyshire . . .	28	13	4	5	5	1	420	239	56·90
Middlesex . . .	26	10	4	8	3	1	390	203	52·05
Yorkshire . . .	30	10	2	12	4	2	450	230	51·11
Gloucestershire . . .	30	10	7	4*	8	1	450	203	45·11
Nottinghamshire . . .	28	8	3	9	8	0	420	189	45·00
Surrey . . .	30	9	7	6	6	2	450	191	42·44
Somerset . . .	26	9	10	2	3	2	390	162	41·53
Kent . . .	28	9	9	4	5	1	420	174	41·42
Essex . . .	26	8	8	5	5	0	390	160	41·02
Hampshire . . .	30	7	5	9	9	0	450	177	39·33
Lancashire . . .	30	7	6	7	5	5	450	175	38·88
Worcestershire . . .	28	7	9	4	7	1	420	150	35·71
Warwickshire . . .	24	4	8	2	7	3	360	103	28·61
Sussex . . .	30	4	10	7	6	3	450	125	27·77
Leicestershire . . .	24	2	5	8	8	1	360	98	27·22
Glamorgan . . .	26	1	12	6	5	2	390	68	17·43
Northamptonshire . . .	24	0	9	5*	9	1	360	61	16·94

* Including 10 points for win on first innings in a match played under Laws for one-day games.

BATTING AVERAGES

	Inns.	Runs	Hght. Score	Times Not Out	Avrge.
Hammond. . .	42	2,107	317	5	56·94
Edrich . . .	9	440	114	1	55·00
Fishlock . . .	53	2,129	133	13	53·22
Hendren . . .	58	2,654	202	2	47·39
A. Melville. . .	21	982	152	0	46·76
Leyland . . .	44	1,790	263	5	45·89

BOWLING AVERAGES

	Overs	Mdns.	Runs	Wkts.	Avrge.
Larwood . . .	679·1	165	1,544	119	12·97
Verity . . .	1,289·3	463	2,847	216	13·18
Copson . . .	946·4	239	2,135	160	13·34
Bowes . . .	874·4	277	1,649	123	13·40
Smith (J.) . . .	985·4	254	2,006	133	15·08
Cole . . .	98·3	26	247	16	15·43

Test Matches

An All-India team visited England during 1936. It was handicapped by bad weather, cold, and wet, and was completely outclassed. It earned very good opinions as a team of sportsmen.

The first Test Match at Lord's was rather a walk-over, England winning by 9 wickets. The second, played at Old Trafford, was more exciting. England had declared at 571 for 8 wickets (following an Indian 1st innings of 203); India went in again, and, thanks to a magnificent stand by Merchant (79) and Mustaq Ali (105), were only 178 runs behind at the end of the second day, and all wickets in hand. The third day the weather was bad and the light failed at 3.45. The match was drawn. At the third match at the Oval England won the rubber. The home side went in first, and declared at 471 for 8 wickets (Hammond 271, Worthington 128). India then went in, made 222 in the first innings, followed on, and made 312. England had only 64 runs to make, and made them with the loss of only one wicket. The match was over by 3.50.

At the time of writing, the English team, under the captaincy of G. O. Allen, is in Australia to fight for the Ashes. In spite of some very bad luck in the matter of injuries, we have won the first two tests in convincing style. I hope to deal with the results of the Test Matches in next year's *Survey*.

Lawn Tennis

Great Britain had many successes during 1936 in Lawn Tennis, and I was delighted to read and to notice for myself that one of the most lovely of summer games continued to grow in popularity amongst all and sundry. Wimbledon was crowded out as usual, and Great Britain won four out of five championships, a triumph which had not occurred since 1913. J. F. Perry won the Singles Championship for the third successive year. Miss Jacobs—in the absence of the formidable Mrs. Moody—won the Women's Singles: Miss Jacobs had been in the finals in the four preceding years, and her victory was very popular.

The Men's Doubles (Hughes and Tuckey), Ladies' Doubles (Miss James and Miss K. Stammers), and the Mixed Doubles (Perry and Miss Round) completed the tale of British victory at Wimbledon.

Great Britain won the Davis Cup for the fourth year in succession—the chief credit being due to Perry and Austin. Perry, having won the Men's Singles in the U.S.A. for the third successive year, decided to turn professional in November.

Rowing

In the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, Cambridge won for the thirteenth year in succession. Oxford enthusiasts derived some consolation from the fact that the race was less of a procession than has been the case since 1924. I have the impression that public interest in this race is on the decline. At Henley six of the eight trophies are open to foreign competition, and during 1936 four of the six were carried off by invading crews. The Zürich eight walked away with the Grand Challenge Cup—the Blue Riband of the Rowing world.

Horses

I confess that my own interest in things “horsey” is confined to riding quiet animals when I get a chance and that I do not follow racing news. I can therefore only claim to remember that the Grand National was won by Reynoldstown, and that the Aga Khan won the Derby with an animal called Mahmoud.

The Dublin Horse Show was a terrific success, and for the first time for five years an English military team was present. Polo showed signs of being appreciated as a spectacle by “the people.”

Apologies

It only remains for me to apologise to those readers who are interested in boxing, wrestling, swimming, darts, chess, draughts, skating, the dogs, dirt tracks, hockey, billiards, golf (Miss Barton, a Scotch girl, won the U.S.A. Championship), squash rackets, ski-ing, yachting, bridge, bowls, shooting, coursing, croquet, table tennis, etcetera, etcetera, and so on and so forth, for my inability to record the chief events of 1936 in all those sporting media.

In Memoriam

Launched in 1893 on the Clyde, the *Britannia*, owned and raced by King George V throughout his reign, started in 625 races. She won 231 first prizes. She was buried at sea in the year 1936.

THE WORLD HAS LOST

King George V (see page 32).

King Fuad of Egypt.—H.M. Ahmed Fuad, great-grandson of Mohammed Ali, the founder of modern Egypt, was made Sultan in 1917 and became King in 1922 on the termination of the war-time Protectorate by Great Britain. King Fuad's policy was to play off the Wafd, or Nationalist Party, against the British, and so successful was it that he reigned for some years as an absolute monarch. Just before his death the Nationalists, alarmed by Mussolini's Abyssinian adventure, decided to make their peace with Great Britain, and King Fuad was forced to restore constitutional government. He died on April 28th, and was succeeded by his son, Prince Farouk, who had been educated in England.

Amongst the eminent public servants who died last year were: Admiral-of-the-Fleet *Lord Beatty*, the great sailor, whose brilliant career culminated in his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Navy in November 1916; *Lord Allenby*, who, after his victorious campaign in Palestine in 1917-18, became High Commissioner in Egypt; and another famous figure of the Great War, *Rear-Admiral Sims*, who commanded the U.S. Naval Forces in Europe. In *Sir Godfrey Collins* Scotland lost a devoted Secretary of State. The Civil Service lost *Sir Oswyn Murray*, the Permanent Secretary to the Admiralty, who, amongst other things, entirely reformed the feeding of the Navy, and also *Sir George Murray*, a Civil Servant of the old school, who had begun his career in Mr. Gladstone's time. The Empire lost an outstanding figure in *Sir Lionel Phillips*, one of the pioneers of the Rand mining industry. The death of *Sir Edgar Britten*, captain of the *Queen Mary*, will be mourned by the Mercantile Marine.

Amongst the great lawyers who died last year, mention must be made of *Lord Darling*, renowned for his wit and humour on the Bench, and *Lord Hanworth*, Master of the Rolls. The death of *Lord Banbury* deprived the country of one of its greatest Parliamentary characters, and the Church of England lost two great men in *Lord William Cecil*, Bishop of Exeter, and *Canon Carnegie*, Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons. The educational world lost one of its greatest figures in *Mrs. Sidgwick*, for eighteen years Principal of Newnham

College, Cambridge, and one of the pioneers of higher education for women. It also lost *Dr. M. R. James*, the Provost of Eton, better known to the general public as the author of *The Ghost Stories of an Antiquary*, and *Dr. Eleanor Lodge*, a worthy member of a great family.

Two great pioneers in social work who died during the year were *Dame Henrietta Barnett*, the widow and fellow-worker of the late Canon Barnett, founder of Toynbee Hall and many other similar settlements in this country and America, and *Dr. Arthur Shadwell*, a writer in the columns of *The Times* who devoted his life to social investigations.

Amongst the great scientists who died in 1936 were *Professor Pavlov*, the eminent Russian physiologist; *Professor J. S. Haldane*, who made important contributions to such practical problems as safety in mines, protection against poison gas, questions connected with deep-sea diving and the ascent into high altitudes, *Sir Joseph Petavel*, Director of the National Physical Laboratory, and *Lord Moynihan*, the famous surgeon.

Of the many notable men of letters whose work is ended were *Rudyard Kipling*, who, whatever the fate of his imperialist views, will live for ever in the *Jungle Books*; *G. K. Chesterton*, the witty champion of topsy-turvydom; *Maxim Gorky*, the Russian novelist and dramatist; *Cunninghame Graham*, by birth the uncrowned King of Scotland and South American by adoption; *Justin Huntly McCarthy*, dramatist, novelist, and historian, and *Professor A. E. Housman*, poet and scholar, the author of *The Shropshire Lad*.

With *Sir Henry Lytton* the stage lost the last of the old Savoyards, and lovers of Shakespeare lost a great champion in *Sir Philip Ben Greet*.

The musical world is the poorer for the death of *Dr. Glazounov*, the Russian composer, who collaborated with Rimsky-Korsakov; of *Signor Respighi*, an Italian composer of the modern school; of *Bernard van Dieren*, the mystery man of British music; and the typically British composer *Sir Edward German*. The operatic stage lost a very popular figure in *Madame Conchita Supervia* and the concert platforms of the world will miss *Dame Clara Butt*.

In *M. Louis Blériot* aviation lost one of its most famous pioneers, and other great airmen who were lost last year were the Australian flyer *C. J. Melrose*, and *Captain T. Campbell-Black*, winner of the 1934 race to Melbourne.

Amongst well-known "characters" who died during the year were *Sir Harry Preston*, uncrowned King of Brighton, *M. Jean Patou*, Paris fashion king, and *Sir Basil Zaharoff*, the mystery man of the armaments industry.

1936 saw a great many deaths of distinguished foreign statesmen, especially in Greece, which lost *M. Venizelos*, the first modern Greek statesman to achieve a world-wide reputation; *M. Zaimis*, an ex-president, and *M. Demerdjis*, who was Prime Minister at the time of his death. The Trotskyist purge in Russia removed many notorious characters from the world stage, chief of whom were *Zinoviev* (of Red Letter fame) and *Kamenev*, both of whom were members of the Bolshevik "Old Guard." Another distinguished Russian to die during the year was *M. J. Chitcherin*, one of the few grandees of the old régime who subsequently took service under the Soviet. In *General Gömbös* Hungary lost a notable leader of the "White" Party against the Bela Kun régime and a strong Prime Minister, whilst in *Dr. Nahum Solokov* the Zionist world lost one of its greatest figures.

SECTION 12

“ I REMEMBER ! ”

AND now, I'm going to have a ramble! With the exception of four pages, I have used up all the spaces my publisher will allow me in which to record the story of 1936. I have endeavoured in the preceding 108 pages to give you a picture of the past year as it presents itself to an Englishman chiefly resident in London, but who travelled during the year to India and to the U.S.A. I have tried to keep a sense of proportion, knowing full well that in ten years' time it will very likely appear that my judgment was sadly at fault. *Qui vivra verra!*

I have been reading over my proofs, and I have come to four blank pages which I have jealously preserved from the intrusions of Sanctions, the Nazis, the economic situation, wars and rumours of wars, science, art, sport, etc., etc., etc., all of which have clamoured for more space than the little cells into which I have confined them. I have kept these pages for the purpose of recording upon them a whole host of disconnected memories, some important, some trivial, which lie in my mind with the label 1936 round their necks.

There was the weather. We had a very wet and cold summer in Great Britain, and I remember that the Minister of Health warned us that it might have a bad effect upon the infant mortality figures for 1937. In America, there were the most appalling floods in the early part of the year and a hellish drought in the Middle West in the summer. The temperature stuck at 110-115° in the shade for days on end, and utterly ruined thousands of farmers. In some Middle West towns the tar on the roads melted and ran down into the gutters. I remember noticing in the U.S.A. that the cult of gardening was becoming fashionable, as was also that of caravanning. They call them “ trailers ” over there, and I prophesy an immense transitory population will take to the roads of America during the next few years.

I don't remember any books of absolutely outstanding merit, but the sixpenny novel began to have a great vogue in Great Britain. The cheaper papers, notably the *Daily Express*, continued their rake's progress towards Americanisation. Reports from public libraries showed that during 1936 the general reader continued to show a marked appetite for books on current events, politics, and economics. A good many people read an amusing piece of clever journalism called

Inside Europe; other titles which stick in my mind are Priestley's novel, *They Walk through the City*; Lloyd George's *War Memoirs*, vol. V; the late Winifred Holtby's *South Riding*; Carr Saunders's *World Population*; Rotha's *Documentary Film*; Miss Perham's *Ten Africans*; Nehru's *Autobiography*; Duhamel's *Salavin*; Eleanor Wark's *Prelude to Christopher*; Rebecca West's *The Thinking Reed*; Fleming's *News from Tartary*; *Oil Paint and Grease Paint*, by Dame Laura Knight; *Under Moscow Skies*, by Maurice Hindus; *The Rocket*, by J. Marston; *The American Ideal*, by Bryant; and last, but by no means least, Low's *Political Parade*.

Mathematics for the Million, by L. Hogben, was enthusiastically reviewed. I followed the prevailing fashion by doing a short book on the Coronation, and I sorrowfully witnessed the decease (from economic anæmia due to declining circulation) of a very nice little magazine called *Mine*, of which I was the Editor. Its fifteen or sixteen editions may be extremely valuable one day. Speculators should purchase them. I started in 1936 an exciting and interesting experiment called the *King-Hall News-Letter*. I have no space in which to explain what it is in these pages. It is doing very well, and may become significant.

Let us consider FASHION. The snobbish desire on the part of many men to wear suits which have cost ten guineas and upwards is fast disappearing, and during 1936 the sales of the mass-production cheap tailors were phenomenal. Women during 1936 wore hats which were peaky and looked like saucepans, kettles, frying-pans, and other kitchen utensils upside down. Skirts became slightly shorter, and there was a mild boom in women's legs. There seems to be a kind of cyclical movement in the length of skirts: from above the knee to sweeping the dust and back again. It would be interesting to endeavour to correlate it with the business cycle. I have the impression that as the index of business activity (see page 73) rises, so does the hem of the skirt, and vice versa. Why?

The hair situation seemed to remain static, except that I have the impression I noticed more curls around more necks. I may, however, be committing the statistical error of drawing conclusions from too small a number of samples. The wearing of trousers by women did not progress (if it be progress) during 1936, except that when cruising, large numbers of females continued to look ridiculous by trotting about in trousers of pseudo-nautical cut whilst wearing high-heeled shoes. Very few women look well from the back in trousers.

In America, cheek-to-cheek dancing spread from the East Coast to the West Coast, where up to 1936 it had been considered *risqué*. In that country the advertisements of B.O. (which had made a timid

appearance in Great Britain) were replaced by nation-wide appeals to “ Beware of Athlete’s Foot.” The standard of advertising improved in taste in Great Britain, and some firms began to make really interesting advertising films.

I doubt whether dancing increased in popularity during 1936 in England, and it may have declined. Ice skating enjoyed increased popularity.

I remember noticing for the first time a large number of Milk Bars in London during the past year.

Final Observations on 1936

Of the more important impressions associated in my mind with 1936 and which I have not had space to record in the preceding pages, I will mention the following. There is the matter of the brutalising of the public conscience of the world. It cannot be doubted, if one examines the documents of the nineteenth century, especially the files since 1850, that events occur to-day and are accepted as a matter of course, which would have aroused an indignant world to action in pre-War days. The horrors of the civil war in Spain are a case in point, and the fact that a civilised and supposedly Christian Europe allowed one corner of its continent to be the scene of consistent brutality for many months in succession was a sorrowful example of the moral and spiritual bankruptcy of Western civilisation. By the end of the year the grave and brutal international crime of the annexation of Abyssinia, though only a few months old, was already half forgotten, and Signor Mussolini, on December 17th, 1936, could boast that “ the account had been settled to the last farthing,” whilst at the same time he declared in the name of Fascism his disbelief in the fable of perpetual peace.

At home, in my own land of Great Britain, I had the impression more and more during 1936 of a growing realisation amongst what I call men and women of the moderate mode of thought that the old game of party politics was a kind of make-believe out of touch with the needs of the time. Such problems as that of the depressed areas were only with difficulty confined within the compartments of party politics. From both sides of the House there was a call for resolute and decisive action. But side by side with this widespread dissatisfaction with party politics was an inability to see how to work democratic parliamentary government without the party system.

The Year 1937

What shall I say of the year which, as these words leave my pen, is not yet born? This *Survey* does not wish to compete with *Old Moore's Almanack*, but as 1936 draws rather sadly to its close, one's thoughts turn towards the menaces and promises of its successor.

In my judgment 1937 will be a very critical year, because towards the end of it the British rearmament programme will be beginning to produce such concrete results as will enable H.M. Government to speak in foreign affairs with the only kind of voice which totalitarian states appear to be able to understand. If world peace can be preserved during the next nine months, I shall feel that the danger-point has been passed, certainly in Europe, probably in the Far East.

In any case, I do not believe that the world can remain so close to the edge of the precipice for another twelve months. Either 1937 will witness a dreadful catastrophe, or we shall see a marked amelioration of the international situation. It may be that the wish is father to the thought, but in this closing fortnight of 1936 I seem to detect a slowing down of the forward drive of the dictatorship states in their campaign against democracy. It is being accompanied and perhaps caused by a coming together of the democratic nations, and I look to the Imperial Conference of 1937 to record substantial progress along the path of Commonwealth co-operation.

I shall conclude this survey of 1936 with some wisdom from far Cathay, which is sound advice for 1937:

"When we have studied phenomena, we may obtain knowledge; when we have attained knowledge, we may acquire goodwill; when we have acquired goodwill, the heart is chastened; when the heart is chastened, man is cultured; when man is cultured, order reigns in his family; when order reigns in his family, it reigns also in his country; and when order reigns in every country, peace reigns in the world."

From the Great Teachings of Tseng-Tsan, a disciple of Confucius.

PART III

THIS part of the Survey is primarily intended for reference purposes. There are two factors which have to be taken into account when considering the place of an event in the time sequence of history. First, its relation to other events. Did Germany, for example, introduce a period of two years' conscription *before* or *after* the lowering of the military service age in Russia from 21 to 19? Is there any apparently significant relation between the date of the Italian invasion of Abyssinia and Japanese activity in North China?

Secondly, it is often important to know the exact date of events. The British Government sends a questionnaire to Germany, and one wishes to know exactly what was said. If one has the date, it is a simple matter to refer to a file of newspapers in a library.

For the first of these two purposes, that of seeing the relation in point of time between events, the reader should consult the Time Charts on pages 114 to 125. Here are the principal events set down month by month and week by week in parallel columns divided on a sectional basis.

In order to obtain particulars of the exact date and for information about events of lesser importance, a straightforward chronology has been supplied.

Taken together, this section of the *King-Hall Survey* should provide most general readers with all the information they are likely to require concerning the order of events during 1936.

	GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH EMPIRE	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
JANUARY 1ST WEEK	Road accidents in 1935: 1,000 fewer than 1934. Trade Agreement with Yugoslavia (Sanctions).	Diamond Jubilee of Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda.	London Naval Conference reopened. Soviet dispute with Uruguay.	Spanish Cortes dissolved. Soviet shipping: 1,350,000 tons, 1935 against 327,000 tons in 1925.
2ND WEEK	Coal industry: threat of national strike. Lord de Clifford acquitted by Peers on motoring charge.	Discussions in Canada on need for amending Constitution.	Molotov's warning to aggressors against U.S.S.R.	Belgium: United Front against Fascism formed. U.S.S.R.: Budget 1936-7 £3,300 millions.
3RD WEEK	Illness of H.M. the King. Death of Rudyard Kipling. DEATH OF H.M. KING GEORGE V. [January 20th.]	Empire-wide anxiety.	Report of High Commissioner on Nazi activities in Danzig.	Germany: Goebbels' speech on Colonial demands. France: end of Stavisky trials.
4TH WEEK	PROCLAMATION OF H.M. KING EDWARD VIII. Funeral of King George V. Coal strike averted.	Empire mourning for the late King-Emperor.	Technical Committee on Oil Sanctions appointed. Danzig accepted League proposals.	France: M. Sarraut succeeded M. Laval as Premier. Greece: stalemate in elections.
FEBRUARY 1ST WEEK	Abolition of Trial by Peers: Lords' resolution. Lloyd George's speech on Colonies and Raw Materials.	Rioting in Zanzibar: European official killed.	H.M.G. repudiated Italian dum-dum bullet charge.	Switzerland: Nazi leader assassinated. Franco - Rumanian Trade Treaty.
2ND WEEK	Debate on Ministry of Defence. Chamberlain's criticism of Baldwin.	Colonial Secretary's denial of British intention to surrender Colonies or Mandates.	Report of Technical Committee on Oil Sanctions issued.	Senate debate on Franco-Soviet Pact began. Assault on M. Léon Blum.
3RD WEEK	British Trade Position 1935: credit balance of £37 millions.	Anglo - Irish Trade Agreement. Relaxation of tariff war.	German Press campaign on Colonial questions.	Spain: General Elections. Victory for Popular Front. Germany: Olympic Winter Games.
4TH WEEK	Eden's speech to House of Commons: Aggression must not be allowed to pay.	Oversea Settlement Board appointed to advise on schemes of Empire Migration.	Unfavourable reaction in all "colonial" countries to German suggestions.	Spain: Republican Ministry under Señor Azana. Germany: Nazi ban on Jewish doctors.

TIME CHARTS, 1936

	MIDDLE EAST	FAR EAST	N. AND S. AMERICA	SIGNS OF THE TIMES
JANUARY 1ST WEEK	Ethiopian Red Cross bombed at Daggah Bur.	Foreign banks agree to co-operate with Chinese Government over monetary reform.	Roosevelt's "Good Neighbour" message to Congress. A.A.A. declared unconstitutional.	Resignation of High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany.
2ND WEEK	Italian offensive in South Abyssinia opened: retreat of Ras Desta.	Japanese demands to Hopei-Chahar Council.	Supreme Court awarded refund of £40 millions "processing taxes" paid under A.A.A.	Report on reorganisation of the Nansen Refugee Office.
3RD WEEK	Cabinet crisis in Egypt: Nessim Pasha resigned.	New state of "Mengukuo" proclaimed in Mongolia. M. Hirota's speech on Japanese policy.	Veterans' Bonus Bill passed by Congress. Chaco Peace Treaty signed.	American explorer Lincoln Ellsworth rescued by <i>Discovery II</i> in Antarctic.
4TH WEEK	Neutral Cabinet in Egypt: delegation to negotiate with U.K. appointed.	Customs and salt revenue of N. China withheld from Nanking Government.	President's veto on Bonus Bill overridden.	10½ million air-mail letters from U.K. in 1935 (1934, 6 millions).
FEBRUARY 1ST WEEK	British note to Arab Council explaining constitutional proposals.	Afghan students henceforth to be trained in Japan.	Jewish Conference at Washington agreed to raise \$3½ millions for Jewish National Home.	Lt. T. Rose set up new record for U.K.-Cape: 3 days 17½ hours.
2ND WEEK	Second Five Year Plan for Turkey announced.	Two Japanese advisers appointed to Hoepi-Chahar Council.	Senator Pittman's attack on Japanese policy in China.	B.B.C. reported over 7,400,000 licences issued in 1935.
3RD WEEK	Italian victory at Amba Aradam.	Japanese elections. Majority for Minseito Party.	Invitations to Pan-American Conference issued. T.V.A. upheld by Supreme Court.	1st Session of International Radio Conference: 43 nations present.
4TH WEEK	Italian advance in Abyssinia: fall of Amba Alaji.	Military coup d'état in Tokyo: murder of ministers.	Roosevelt demanded £227 millions to cover A.A.A. and Soldiers' Bonus.	Factory for the production of fatty acids (for soap) from coal inaugurated at Witten in Germany.

	GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH EMPIRE	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
MARCH 1ST WEEK	King Edward VIII's first Broadcast. White Paper on Re-armament: Debates on Estimates began.	S. Africa renewed subsidy to Italian shipping lines.	Hitler denounced Locarno and reoccupied Rhine zone.	Dissolution of Reichstag. General elections in Germany announced.
2ND WEEK	Death of Earl Beatty. Defence Debate: Sir T. Inskip Minister for co-ordination of Defence.	Australia refused to surrender German colonies in the Pacific.	Locarno Powers met in Paris. League Council met in London.	French Senate passed Franco-Soviet Pact. Hitler opened election campaign.
3RD WEEK	Report of Ullswater Committee on the B.B.C.	Budget surplus of £3 millions in S. Africa.	League Council declared Germany guilty of treaty-breaking.	Death of M. Venizelos. Hitler's election attacks on U.S.S.R.
4TH WEEK	House of Commons debate on Foreign Policy. Eden reaffirmed support of Locarno.	Immigration into Canada 1935 was 11,000; lowest since 1867. Indian Legislative Assembly voted for terminating Ottawa Agreement.	Ratification of Franco-Soviet Pact. London Naval Treaty signed.	Three Power Pact between Italy, Austria, and Hungary extended. German elections: 99 per cent. vote for Hitler.
APRIL 1ST WEEK	Financial Year 1935-6 ended with a Budget Surplus of £15,408,000 as against estimated surplus of £500,000.	New Indian provinces of Sind and Orissa inaugurated.	German Peace Plan issued.	Austria introduced conscription: Little Entente protest. Spanish President resigned.
2ND WEEK	Parliament adjourned for Easter recess. Wintry Easter. Snow in London.	Indian Congress met: Nehru's speech on Socialism. New Zealand Bank nationalised.	French Peace Plan issued. Turkey asked for revision of Dardanelles Convention.	Belgian Cabinet Crisis. Greek Cabinet Crisis: death of Premier.
3RD WEEK	Staff conversations in London. Chamberlain's 5th Budget: 3d. on the income tax and 2d. per lb. on tea.	Lord Linlithgow Viceroy of India. S. African Native Representation Bill passed.	League's final appeal to Italy. Sanctionist countries' trade with Italy had declined 50 percent. since January.	Hitler's 47th birthday: military parade in Berlin.
4TH WEEK	Winston Churchill alleged that Germany had spent £2,000 million on armaments since 1933.	S. Africa announced Five Year Defence Plan.	Emperor of Abyssinia's final appeal to World Public opinion.	Nazi minority in Czechoslovakia appealed to League. 1st ballot in French elections.

TIME CHARTS

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	MIDDLE EAST	FAR EAST	N. AND S. AMERICA	SIGNS OF THE TIMES
MARCH 1ST WEEK	Italian advance in S. Abyssina. British Red Cross bombed.	Compulsory service proposed for China. Hirota non-party Cabinet formed in Japan.	Totalitarian State in Paraguay. Severe frost in U.S.A.	Lt. T. Rose set up new Cape-U.K. record : 6 days 6½ hours.
2ND WEEK	Anglo-Egyptian negotiations began (March 2nd).	Soviet - Mongolian Treaty of Assistance signed.	American Federation of Labour demanded 13 per cent. wage rise.	Slight recovery in British shipbuilding: built 38.3 per cent. of world total in 1935 as against 25.8 per cent. in 1932.
3RD WEEK	Bombing of Jijiga : Abyssinian protest against use of poison gas.	Soviet-Japanese negotiations on frontier delimitation.	Serious floods in U.S.A. following sudden thaw.	England regained Calcutta Cup (Rugby) from Scotland : 58th match of series : 24 wins each and 10 draws.
4TH WEEK	Bombing of Harar. Palestine Legislative Council : proposals debated in British Parliament.	Premier Hirota's statement on Japan's aims in the Far East. No war while he was in power.	Flood damage estimated at \$500 millions : 171 dead, 500,000 homeless.	R.M.S. <i>Queen Mary</i> left the Clyde for Southampton.
APRIL 1ST WEEK	Emperor's army defeated at Kworam : Fall of Gondar. Treaty between Iraq and Saudi-Arabia.	Chinese protest against Soviet-Mongol Pact.	Execution of Bruno Hauptmann. Tornadoes in the Southern States U.S.A. : hundreds killed.	Airship <i>Hindenburg's</i> maiden voyage. 3,500 pilots trained in U.S.S.R., 1935.
2ND WEEK	Gassing of Ogaden towns : Italians reached Lake Tana.	Release of British missionary captured by Communists October 1934.	American Slum Clearance Bill introduced.	New American fine synthetic fibre : 1-lb. ball would stretch across U.S.A.
3RD WEEK	Arab revolt in Palestine began. Negotiations between Egypt and Saudi-Arabia over Mecca dispute. Fall of Dessie.	Soviet Embassy in Tokyo reported to be a network of spies.	Report of U.S. Senate Committee on Munitions Industry : nationalisation recommended.	World's oldest mummy—5,000 years old—found in Egypt.
4TH WEEK	Death of King Fuad of Egypt. Defence of Addis Ababa abandoned.	German trade Agreement with Manchukuo.	House of Representatives passed the Tax Bill : \$803 millions.	Arsenal won the F.A. Cup at Wembley from Sheffield United : 1 goal to nil.

KING-HALL SURVEY, 1936

	GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH EMPIRE	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
MAY 1ST WEEK	King Edward's Civil List published. Budget leakage: Tribunal set up.	Premier of S. Rhodesia said cession of Tanganyika would be a menace to Rhodesia.	Italy announced end of Abyssinian war.	Popular Front victory in French elections. Mass parades of troops and aeroplanes in Moscow.
2ND WEEK	Collective Security debated in Parliament. Tithe-rent charges to be abolished as from October: replaced by annuities payable to the Crown.	S. Rhodesia voted in favour of amalgamation with N. Rhodesia.	British Questionnaire to Germany issued. Annexation of Abyssinia announced.	Señor Azana President of Spain. Prince Starhemberg dropped from Austrian Cabinet.
3RD WEEK	Eight-day Public Inquiry into Budget leakage ended.	New Zealand adopted 40-hour week.	Proclamation of New Roman Empire. Guatemala to leave the League.	Chancellor Schuschnigg sole head of Austrian Government.
4TH WEEK	Resignation of J. H. Thomas from Cabinet. Ormsby-Gore Colonial Secretary.	Australia announced licensing of imports. Indian Provincial Autonomy formally announced.	League reported 50 per cent. decline in Italian trade with Sanctionist countries.	French "Stay-In" strikes began. General elections in Belgium: Rexist gains.
JUNE 1ST WEEK	Report on Budget leakage. Hoare First Lord of the Admiralty.	Indian Depressed Classes decided on mass conversion to Christianity.	International Labour Conference at Geneva.	Blum Cabinet in France: appeal for order to strikers.
2ND WEEK	Parliamentary resignations of Butt and Thomas. British Sugar corporation formed.	S. African Defence Minister in London. Report on "Nazification" of S.W. Africa issued.	New democratic constitution for U.S.S.R. announced.	First batch of social reform bills tabled in France. Strikes in Belgium.
3RD WEEK	Eden announced British decision to abandon Sanctions.	Irish Republican Army banned. Canadian Supreme Court invalidated two of Conservative "New Deal" Acts.	I.L.C. discussed conventions for 40-hour week in various industries.	Van Zeeland National Union Cabinet in Belgium. French strikes over.
4TH WEEK	White Paper on the B.B.C. published recommending renewal of charter.	Japan and U.S.A. announced retaliation against Australian import restrictions.	Montreux (Dardanelles) Conference opened. Nicaragua and Honduras withdrew from League.	New Defence Programmes in Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

TIME CHARTS

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	MIDDLE EAST	FAR EAST	N. AND S. AMERICA	SIGNS OF
MAY 1ST WEEK	Large Wafd majority in Egyptian elections. Occupation of Addis Ababa: flight of Emperor.	Programme of social reforms announced in Japan. Defence to be improved.	Expropriation of land in Paraguay: 4 million acres allocated to peasants.	Mrs. Mc record Cape: hours.
2ND WEEK	First detachment of troops sent to Palestine.	Official Report on smuggling in N. China issued.	U.S. trade agreement with France published: reciprocal tariff and quota concessions.	Clem Sol flying man descended 10,000 feet with wings like those of
3RD WEEK	Arab Supreme Council ordered Arabs to refuse to pay taxes.	Japan notifies powers of increase of her garrisons in N. China.	U.S. Army Bill passed. Revolution in Bolivia Military - Socialist régime established. Guffey Coal Act declared unconstitutional.	Mrs. Moll from C in 4 da
4TH WEEK	Palestine disorders continue: Curfew in Jerusalem.	Anti-Japanese strikes by Chinese students.	Norman Thomas nominated Socialist candidate in U.S.A. Presidency.	World p Rayo 1935: tons 505,0 (85,000)
JUNE 1ST WEEK	Constitution of new Roman Empire announced.	Rebellion in S. China. "People's anti-Japanese Salvation Forces" marched north.	U.S.A. announced anti-dumping duties on German goods.	R.S.M. (maiden layed K.-H. No gins.
2ND WEEK	Recall of Marshal Badoglio: Graziani Governor of Abyssinia.	Southern armies invaded Hunan.	Nomination of Landon as Republican Candidate for Presidency of U.S.A.	Gold prod 33 pe cent. increase
3RD WEEK	Guerilla war in Palestine: attacks on trains, roads, bridges.	Nanking armies poured into Hunan. China on verge of serious civil war.	U.S.A. revoked special neutrality orders re Abyssinian conflict.	Geneva 400th of Red (13th). Total ec sun. celebrated
4TH WEEK	New order in Palestine forbidding possession of firearms, etc.	Japan refused to sign Naval Treaty. Japanese ships seized by Chinese customs.	Roosevelt nominated as Democratic candidate. Western drought: heat over 100°.	Family 1 in U.S. cree as ing te wards

KING-HALL SURVEY, 1936

	GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH EMPIRE	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
JULY 1ST WEEK	Long-term policy for live-stock industry announced.	Death of James Melrose, Australian airman.	League Council decided to raise Sanctions as from July 15th.	French Bill to nationalise arms industry.
2ND WEEK	Total defence expenditure 1936: £187,870 millions.	Australian licensing system in force: all Japanese imports except silk stopped.	Austro-German agreement signed: normal relations restored between the two countries.	Señor Sotelo, monarchist leader, murdered in Madrid.
3RD WEEK	Revolver thrown towards King on Constitution Hill. H.M.G. invoked "Escalator" Clause of 1930 Naval Treaty.	Increase in Australian army announced. National Militia of 35,000 as nucleus of defence force of 200,000.	Dardanelles Convention signed. Outbreak of Spanish Civil War.	Military revolt in Spain: Giral Cabinet formed. Bill to reform Bank of France passed.
4TH WEEK	Decision to lay down two 33,000-ton battleships in 1937.	King Edward unveiled Canadian War Memorial on Vimy Ridge.	Locarno Powers decided to call Five Power Conference for new Treaty.	Public works plan for France: £260 millions in 4 years as part of " <i>L'Expérience Blum</i> ."
AUGUST 1ST WEEK	Report on Overcrowding issued. Colliery disaster at Barnsley.	New Zealand's first Labour Budget. S. African Broadcasting Corporation inaugurated.	French proposal for non-intervention in Spain supported by U.K. and U.S.S.R.	Dictatorship in Greece under General Metaxas.
2ND WEEK	Herr von Ribbentrop appointed German ambassador in London.	Australian Minister of Industry's plea for resumption of immigration.	France banned export of arms to Spain.	U.S.S.R. lowered military age from 21 to 19.
3RD WEEK	Report on Fixed Trusts. Report of Circuit Towns Committee.	Liberals defeated in Quebec Elections. Australian Premier's speech on trade with "the Old Country."	U.K. banned arms and aircraft for Spain.	Trial of "Trotskyists" opened in Moscow.
4TH WEEK	Empire Defence. Estimated expenditure per head: U.K.: £3 11s. 5d., Australia, £1 os. 2d.; New Zealand, 16s. 9d.; S. Africa, 14s.; Canada, 7s. 2d.		Italy and Germany joined Non-intervention Pact.	Execution of Zinoviev, Kamenev, etc. German military service increased to 2 years.

TIME CHARTS

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	MIDDLE EAST	FAR EAST	N. AND S. AMERICA	SIGNS OF THE TIMES
JULY 1ST WEEK	"Combing-out" operation in Palestine by 4,000 British troops.	Japanese charges against British soldiers dismissed by British Consul.	U.S. Budget deficit for 1935-6 of \$34 billions.	Herr Greiser of Danzig "cocked a snook" in the League Assembly.
2ND WEEK	Palestine High Commissioner's broadcast: no investigation till order was restored.	New Dalai Lama of Thibet "revealed." Wholesale desertions from Canton army.	Roosevelt in charge of Drought Relief: proposed purchase of wheat and cattle.	German transatlantic airport opened at Frankfurt-am-Main.
3RD WEEK	Jewish immigration into Palestine in first half of 1936 50 per cent. lower than 1935.	Martial law in Tokyo ended: rebels executed.	119° recorded in drought areas: hunger marches in several states.	The British Labour Council refused affiliation with Communists.
4TH WEEK	Personnel and terms of reference of the Palestine Commission announced.	Rebellion of Kwantung ended.	Two American warships sent to Spanish waters.	League Report on Malnutrition.
AUGUST 1ST WEEK	Arab leaders visited the Emir of Trans-Jordan.	Nanking Government issued ultimatum to Kwangsi.	American Labour Split: Lewis's Unions suspended by A.F.L.	The Eleventh Olympiad opened at Berlin: negro successes.
2ND WEEK	Four Jews killed in attack on Jewish quarter of Safed: Arab Mayor of Hebron murdered.	Canton submitted to Chiang Kai-Shek: economic blockade of Kwangsi	U. S. A. announced impartiality in Spanish war.	1st World Jewish Congress at Geneva. International Film Festival at Venice.
3RD WEEK	Emperor of Abyssinia's private estates handed over to Blackshirt colonists.	Kwangsi forces occupied Pakhoi: attempt to break blockade.	Federal Relief costs increased \$100 millions by drought damage.	10,000 people viewed the public hanging of a Kentucky negro.
4TH WEEK	Anglo - Egyptian Treaty signed.	Japanese plan to settle 5 million emigrants in 20 years in Manchukuo.	Governor Landon appealed for a return to the American way of life.	R.M.S. <i>Queen Mary</i> regained the Blue Riband of the Atlantic: average speed, 30.63 knots.

KING-HALL SURVEY, 1936

	GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH EMPIRE	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
SEPTEMBER 1ST WEEK	Master Cotton Spinners' proposals for revival of Lancashire cotton industry.	New constitution for Malta: Crown Colony status.	League Reform: replies to Questionnaire received from member States.	Fall of Irun: Socialist Ministry formed under Caballero.
2ND WEEK	Three-day continuous debate in House on new Means Test regulations.	Australian budget: estimated surplus after lowering taxes and restoring wage cuts: £45,000.	1st meeting of the Non-intervention Committee: 26 nations represented.	Nazi Conference at Nuremberg. Abortive naval mutiny in Portugal.
3RD WEEK	Trades Union Congress: Citrine's attack on Communism.	Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg: broadcast speeches by all Empire Premiers.	17th League Assembly met: Abyssinian credentials accepted.	Relief of the Alcazar by Spanish insurgents after 10 weeks' siege. Compulsory physical training in France.
4TH WEEK	Hoare's statement on British Mediterranean policy.	Mass conversions of depressed classes in India: 2½ millions became Christians.	Three Power Currency Agreement: International Broadcasting Convention.	Currency devaluation in nearly all gold bloc countries.
OCTOBER 1ST WEEK	Communist - Fascist disturbances in East End of London. Annual Party Conferences opened.	Conservative Party Resolution on non-transfer of mandates.	Soviet Government threatened to withdraw from Non-intervention Pact.	Devaluation Bill passed in France. First full-sized German battleship launched.
2ND WEEK	Labour Leaders urged stricter supervision of Non-intervention Pact.	New plan in Australia for treatment of aborigines.	Soviet charges against Portugal, Italy, and Germany before Non-intervention Committee.	Dissolution of Austrian Heimwehr. New Italian rearmament programme.
3RD WEEK	Series of political marches to London. Lord Nuffield's charges against the Air Ministry.	Australian Bill to amend the Constitution introduced.	King Leopold's declaration on Belgian return to pre-War neutrality.	Insurgents closing in on Madrid. Goering made C-in-C. of the Nazi Four Year Plan for economic self-sufficiency.
4TH WEEK	Air Ministry's reply to Lord Nuffield. Report of the Arms Commission.	New Zealand passed an Act to protect British shipping.	Counter-charges against U.S.S.R. before the N.I. Committee.	Italo-German understanding: "agreement to agree" on main lines of foreign policy.

TIME CHARTS

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	MIDDLE EAST	FAR EAST	N. AND S. AMERICA	SIGNS OF THE TIMES
SEPTEMBER 1ST WEEK	General Dill and heavy reinforcements sent to Palestine. Franco-Syrian Treaty signed.	End of the rebellion in China: peace restored between Nanking and Kwangsi.	Social reform programme announced in Paraguay.	Value of World Trade 1935 rose for first time since 1929.
2ND WEEK	Arab Leaders' reply to Colonial office statement: charges denied.	Japanese squadron in Chinese waters following murder of Japanese at Pak-hoi.	Mexico selling arms to Spanish Government: action considered justified.	Successful ascent of Nanda Devi peak in Himalayas.
3RD WEEK	Congress of Arab town committees prohibited: local officials tried mediation.	Chinese troops at Pakhoi obstructed landing of Japanese investigators.	Hearst Press announced that New Deal was being supported by the Comintern.	Loss of the French Polar research ship <i>Pourquoi Pas</i> . Harvard Tercentenary.
4TH WEEK	General Dill empowered to proclaim martial law in Palestine.	Following shooting of three sailors Hongkew district of Shanghai occupied by Japanese soldiers and marines.	Earl Browder, Communist Presidential candidate, arrested for vagrancy, for fear he might make Communist speech.	New altitude record of nearly 9½ miles set up by Sq.-Leader Swain.
OCTOBER 1ST WEEK	Palestine casualties to date estimated at 315 killed, 1,314 wounded.	Japan demanded prevention of further murders. China's last chance to negotiate.	Al Smith declared that remedy for all evils was election of Landon.	Scott and Guthrie won Jo'burg Air Race. Pam Barton woman golf champion of U.S.A.
2ND WEEK	Arab Higher Committee called off Palestine strike.	After 3 weeks' tension, Sino-Japanese negotiations reopened.	Three Power Currency Agreement: U.S. Treasury statement.	Cross-Channel Train-ferry service opened.
3RD WEEK	Nahas Pasha given an ovation on return to Egypt after signing treaty with Great Britain.	3 British bluejackets arrested and ill-treated in Formosa by Japanese.	U.S. Journalist flew round the world in less than 19 days.	Jean Batten set up new records for England-New Zealand flights.
4TH WEEK	Military coup d'état in Iraq: resignations and flight of Ministers.	100 aeroplanes presented as 50th birthday present to Chiang Kai-Shek.	Last week of election campaign. Shipping strike began on West Coast.	Infantile death-rate in Britain 1935-6 lowest on record.

KING-HALL SURVEY, 1936

	GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH EMPIRE	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
NOVEMBER 1ST WEEK	Parliament reopened: Miss Horsbrugh moved the Address.	De Valera's speech on Anglo-Irish relations and new Irish Constitution.	Mussolini's statement on foreign policy: Eden's reply.	Franco's forces 12 miles from Madrid. Rexist demonstrations in Brussels.
2ND WEEK	Political Uniforms Bill introduced. Report of the Commissioner for the Distressed Areas.	Population of S. Africa increase of 484,000 whites and 2 million blacks in 15 years.	Austro - Hungarian - Italian solidarity reaffirmed: Hungary demanded rearmament.	Spanish Government counter - attack: air raids on Madrid.
3RD WEEK	King Edward visited S. Wales. Eden's speech at Leamington on foreign policy.	S. African criticism of appointment of a Union politician as Governor-General.	Hitler denounced control of German waterways. Italy and Germany recognised Franco.	"Sabotage" trial began in Russia. Italy celebrated "Sanctions" anniversary.
4TH WEEK	British ships to be forbidden to carry arms to Spain: refusal to recognise "belligerents" in Spain.	Fighting on N.W. frontier of India: 19 killed, 112 wounded.	Spanish Government appealed to League re German and Italian armed intervention.	Stalin presented new constitution to Soviet Congress. German engineer reprieved.
DECEMBER 1ST WEEK	King Edward VIII's marriage project revealed to the public.	Empire Governments concurred with British Government in opposing the King's marriage to Mrs. Simpson.	Franco-British Proposals for tightening up Non-Intervention Pact.	France assured Britain and Belgium of support in event of unprovoked attack.
2ND WEEK	ABDICATION OF KING EDWARD VIII ACCESSION OF KING GEORGE VI		League Council met to consider Spanish Government's appeal.	Dr. Schacht's demand for colonial "living room" for Germans.

TIME CHARTS

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	MIDDLE EAST	FAR EAST	N. AND S. AMERICA	SIGNS OF THE TIMES
NOVEMBER 1ST WEEK	Arab Higher Committee decided to boycott Palestine Commission.	Death of Marshal Tuan Chi-Jui, one of leaders in 1911 revolution.	U.S. Presidential Elections: huge majority for Roosevelt.	Britain's first Television programme inaugurated.
2ND WEEK	£719,000 raised in 10 months in Great Britain by Council of German Jewry: 1,500 people settled in Palestine.	Anglo - Japanese - American negotiation <i>re</i> fortifications in the Pacific.	Roosevelt announced Social Reform programme: old-age pensions and unemployment insurance.	New rubber-bearing plant discovered in Russia.
3RD WEEK	Riots in Beirut against Franco - Lebanese treaty.	Japanese air service to North China opened. Dam disaster in Japan.	U.S. insurance scheme for 2½ million workers launched.	L.M.S. train broke world record for long-distance non-stop run.
4TH WEEK	Turkish Fleet left the Black Sea for first time since the War: visit to Malta.	German - Japanese Pact announced. Unsatisfactory reply of Japan <i>re</i> Keelung incident.	Roosevelt's speech at Rio de Janeiro <i>en route</i> for Pan-American Congress.	Nobel Peace Prize 1935 awarded to interned German Pacifist.
DECEMBER 1ST WEEK	Arabs decided to recognise Palestine Commission.	Japanese criticism of German - Japanese Pact.	8th Pan-American Conference opened by President Roosevelt.	Hitler Youth ordered to collect beech nuts to relieve oil shortage.
2ND WEEK	Franco-Turkish dispute <i>re</i> status of Alexandretta.	General Chiang Kai-Shek kidnapped in N. China.	Draft convention on inter-American Peace agreed to at Buenos Aires.	England won first Test Match at Brisbane by 322 runs.

SECTION 14

CHRONOLOGY, 1936

January

1. Spanish Cortes adjourned for a month.
1. Five Years' rearmament plan for Portugal announced.
3. Soviet merchant shipping: increase from 327,000 tons in 1928 to 1,350,000 in 1935 reported.
3. Road accidents in U.K.: 1,000 fewer in 1935 than in 1934.
3. President Roosevelt attacked Dictatorships in Message to Congress.
3. British trade agreement with Yugoslavia to compensate for effects of Sanctions.
4. Ethiopian Red Cross bombed at Daggah Bur.
5. Diamond Jubilee of Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda.
5. Dissolution of Bulgarian Fascist League.
6. Riots in Venezuela: Constitution suspended.
6. London Naval Conference reopened.
6. President Roosevelt's Budget Message to Congress.
6. A.A.A. declared unconstitutional by U.S. Supreme Court.
7. Spanish Cortes dissolved.
8. United Front against Fascism formed in Belgium.
8. Japanese demands to Hopei-Chahar Council presented.
10. Molotov's speech to Soviet Executive: warnings to aggressors: "Stakhanovism" eulogised.
10. Abyssinian successes in Tembien and Ogaden.
12. Suez Canal profits 1935 £550,000 higher than in 1934.
12. General Graziani began southern offensive in Abyssinia.
13. U.S. Supreme Court awarded refund of £40 millions processing taxes to rice millers of Louisiana.
14. Ras Desta driven back in S. Abyssinia.
14. Soviet Budget 1935: surplus of 700 million roubles. 1936 Budget estimated to balance at 82.9 milliard roubles (£3,300 millions).
15. Japan withdrew from London Naval Conference.
17. Illness of H.M. King George V.
17. End of Stavisky Trial in France: 9 convicted, 11 acquitted.
17. *Discovery II* rescued Lincoln Ellsworth in Antarctic.
17. Goebbels' speech on German claim to colonies.
18. Death of Rudyard Kipling.
20. DEATH OF H.M. KING GEORGE V.
20. U.S. Soldiers' Bonus Bill passed by Congress: estimated cost to Treasury £447,400,000.
20. New State of Mengkukuo established in Mongolia.
20. League High Commissioner of Danzig's Report on Nazi activities published.
21. Chaco Peace Treaty signed by Bolivia and Paraguay.
21. Mr. Hirota's speech on basis of agreement with China.
21. Resignation of Nessim Pasha: Cabinet crisis in Egypt.
22. Proclamation of King Edward VIII.
22. Laval Cabinet resigned: Cabinet crisis in France.
22. Technical Committee on Oil Sanctions appointed.

January

22. U.S. Farm Relief payments: re-introduced as amendment to Soil Conservation Act.
23. British coal strike averted.
24. Sarraut Cabinet formed in France.
24. Danzig accepted League Council's recommendations.
26. Greek general elections: Veneze-
lists 142; anti-Venezelists 143.
27. President Roosevelt's veto on Sol-
diers' Bonus Bill overridden.
27. Fascist organisations dissolved in
Roumania.
28. Funeral of King George V.
28. French Communists rejoined
Trades Unions after fifteen years' absence.
29. British Labour Executive refused
affiliation with Communists.
30. Italian Bachelor tax increased to
provide funds for family bonuses.
30. Customs and salt revenues in N.
China withheld from Nanking
Government.
30. Neutral Cabinet in Egypt: dele-
gation to negotiate with U.K.
appointed.
31. Swiss budget balanced by salary
cuts and increased taxes.
31. Death of General Kondylis.
31. 10½ million letters sent by air mail
from U.K. in 1935, as against
6 millions in 1934.

February

3. Afghan students henceforward to
receive military and commercial
training in Japan instead of Europe.
4. House of Lords resolved to abolish
trial by Peers.
4. Assassination of Herr Gustloff,
Nazi leader in Switzerland.
5. Colonies and Raw Materials debate
in House of Commons: Lloyd
George's appeal for reconsideration
of mandates.
5. Prince Starhemberg and Archduke
Otto in Paris: restoration rumours.

6. British refutation of Italian charge
of supplying dum-dum bullets to
Abyssinia.
7. Rioting in Zanzibar: European
official killed.
7. Franco-Rumanian Trade treaty.
9. Lieut. T. Rose sets up new record—
3 days 17½ hours—for England to
the Cape flight.
10. Senator Pittman attacked Japanese
policy in N. China.
11. Debate on ratification of Franco-
Soviet Pact began in French
Senate.
11. Second Five Year Plan for Turkey
announced.
12. Report of Technical Committee on
Oil Sanctions issued.
12. Colonial Secretary denied that
Great Britain was considering sur-
render of any of her mandates,
colonies, or protectorates.
12. Assault on Léon Blum, leader of
French Socialists: dissolution of
militant French Leagues.
14. Debate in House of Commons on
Ministry of Defence: Mr. Chamber-
lain's criticism of Mr. Baldwin.
14. Protest by the Vatican against
numerous arrests of Catholics in
Germany.
14. Report of the B.B.C. for 1935:
over 7,400,000 licences issued.
16. General elections in Spain: victory
for the Popular Front.
16. Italian victory at Enderta: capture
of Amba Aradam.
16. Invitations issued for Pan-American
Conference.
17. Olympic Winter Games in Ger-
many. Results: Norway, 7 cham-
pionships; Germany, 3; U.K.,
U.S.A., and three other countries,
1 each.
17. Amended American Neutrality Act
passed.
17. T.V.A. upheld by U.S. Supreme
Court.
17. British banks arranged a £40
millions sterling credit to France.

February

17. Further Anglo-Irish Trade Agreement signed.
18. Nazi organisations banned in Switzerland.
19. Republican Cabinet in Spain under Señor Azana with Socialist support.
19. Dutch Press reactions to German colonial aspirations: Holland would not surrender one square inch.
19. British Trade Position 1935: Credit balance of £37 millions (excluding capital movements).
20. General Elections in Japan: Government failed to get clear majority.
22. Amnesty to 35,000 Spanish prisoners political and civil; reinstatement of officials and employees dismissed after 1934 rising.
24. Mr. Eden's speech in House of Commons on Sanctions and Collective Security. Aggression must not be allowed to pay.
25. Belgian endorsement of Dutch attitude *re* German colonial demands.
25. Catalan autonomy restored by Spanish Government.
25. Nazi ban on Jewish doctors.
26. Military coup d'état in Tokyo: four Ministers murdered.
27. Minister of Defence to be appointed in U.K.
27. Danzig Government carried out League recommendations.
27. Death of Professor Pavlov.
28. Additional taxation demanded by President Roosevelt. Over £227 millions to cover Soldiers' Bonus Act and invalidation of A.A.A.
28. New Zeppelin *Hindenburg* completed.
28. Italian advance in Abyssinia: fall of Amba Alaji.
29. Surrender of Japanese mutineers.
29. First session of the International Radio Conference. Representatives of 43 nations in Paris.

March

1. King Edward VIII's first broadcast.
1. Dr. Goebbels' speech on essential raw materials and exchange difficulties.
2. Treaty between U.S.A. and Panama signed.
2. Italian victory in S. Abyssinia: defeat of Ras Kassa.
2. S. Africa decided to continue subsidy to Italian shipping.
2. Forty-hour week for public works employees in New Zealand.
2. Decision to reduce British unemployment insurance contributions by a penny, as from July.
2. Anglo-Egyptian negotiations opened.
3. Committee of Thirteen decided to try another effort at conciliation.
3. Compulsory military service to be introduced in China.
3. Decision to nationalise the Italian banks as from April 1st.
3. British White Paper on Rearmament issued.
4. First bombing of British Red Cross in Abyssinia.
6. Second bombing of British Red Cross.
7. Reoccupation of the Rhine zone. Hitler denounced Locarno Treaty. Dissolution of the Reichstag.
7. Italy and Abyssinia agreed to conciliation. Italy continued the campaign meanwhile.
7. Third bombing of the British Red Cross.
7. Debates on Defence estimates in House of Commons: £162½ millions for rearmament exclusive of White Paper proposals: increase of £26½ millions.
8. France and Belgium appealed to the League *re* Locarno violation.
9. Lieut. T. Rose set up new record for Cape to England: 6 days 6½ hours.
9. Hirota Cabinet of officials formed in Japan.

March

10. Meeting of Locarno Powers in Paris.
10. Death of Earl Beatty.
10. Defence debate in House of Commons: Mr. Churchill alleged that Germany had spent £1,500 millions on re-armament.
11. Totalitarian State established in Paraguay.
12. Meeting of Locarno Powers in London.
12. French Senate voted for ratification of Franco-Soviet Pact.
12. Hitler opened his election campaign.
13. Sir T. Inskip Minister of Defence.
13. Australia announced surrender of ex-German Pacific possession was "unthinkable."
14. League Council met in London and decided to invite Germany. Invidious position of Italy.
15. Coalition Government formed in Greece.
16. Report of Ullswater Committee on the B.B.C. issued.
17. Soviet-Japanese negotiations *re* frontier delimitation.
18. Death of M. Venizelos.
19. German delegates attended League Council meeting.
19. League Council declared Germany guilty of breach of Locarno and Versailles. Chile abstaining, Germany dissenting.
19. Locarno Powers' note to Germany: proposals for temporary safeguards and permanent settlement.
22. German Lutherans seceded from Confessional Movement.
22. Floods in U.S.A. following sudden thaw, heavy rains, and snow.
23. Three-Power Pact between Austria, Hungary, and Italy extended.
23. Finnish and Egyptian Red Cross Hospitals bombed.
24. German provisional reply to Locarno Powers' note: rejection of "discriminatory" proposals.
24. Debate in House of Commons on Legislative Council for Palestine.
25. London Naval Treaty signed.
25. House of Commons debate on Ministers' salaries.
25. *Queen Mary* left the Clyde for Southampton.
25. S. Africa announced budget surplus of £3 millions.
26. Failure of Phoenix Insurance Company in Austria.
27. Franco-Soviet Pact ratified.
27. Soviet Trade Commissioner recalled from Germany owing to anti-Soviet election speeches.
27. Debate on Foreign Policy in House of Commons: "*I am not prepared to be the first British Foreign Secretary to denounce a British signature*" (Eden).
28. Soviet Treaty of Mutual Assistance with Outer Mongolia announced.
29. Italian advance on all northern fronts in Abyssinia.
29. Bombing of open town of Harrar: poison gas used against civil population.
30. German elections resulted in a 99 per cent. vote for Hitler.
30. Immigration into Canada in 1935 fell to 11,000: lowest figure since 1867: 1913 figure about 400,000.
30. Population of U.S.S.R. estimated at 173 millions.
30. First boring for oil under Board of Trade Licence began in Hampshire.
30. Iranian Legation in U.S.A. closed: Minister arrested for exceeding the speed limit.

April

1. The Emperor of Abyssinia's army defeated at Kworam.
1. Round-up of Communists in Poland: 1,000 arrests reported.
1. U.K. reaffirmed Locarno obligations to France and Belgium.
1. German Peace Plan issued.

April

1. Compulsory Military Service introduced in Austria.
1. Formal inauguration of the new provinces of Sind and Orissa.
2. Fall of Gondar.
3. Execution of Bruno Hauptmann for murder of the Lindbergh baby.
3. Treaty of alliance between Iraq and Saudi-Arabia.
6. Little Entente protest against Austrian Conscription.
6. South African Native Representation Bill passed.
7. President Zamora of Spain forced to resign.
7. Chinese Government protest against Soviet-Mongol Pact.
7. The King of the Yemen adhered to the Iraq-Arabian Pact.
8. Renewed gassing of Ogaden towns.
8. French Peace Plan issued.
8. New Zealand Reserve Bank nationalised.
10. Meeting of Locarno Powers at Geneva.
10. Death of Herr von Hoesch, German Ambassador in London.
10. Airship *Hindenburg* completed her first round trip to S. America in 10 days.
11. Turkey requested amendment of Dardanelles Convention.
12. Forty-ninth Session of All-India Congress: Nehru's speech on Socialism.
12. Cabinet Crisis in Belgium: Parliament dissolved.
13. Death of Premier Demerdjis of Greece: General Metaxas took office.
13. Announcement that 3,500 pilots had been trained in U.S.S.R. in 1935: 8,000 to be trained in 1936.
13. The Italians reached L. Tana on Abyssinian-Soudan frontier.
14. American Slum Clearance Bill introduced.
14. New American synthetic fibre reported: so fine that one pound ball would stretch across U.S.A.
15. Further reports of gassing in Abyssinia: fall of Dessie.
15. Impending withdrawal of Empire shipping lines from Pacific services announced: subsidised American competition.
- 15-18. Locarno Powers' Staff conversations in London.
15. Arab revolt in Palestine began.
15. Effects of Sanctions. Trade of sanctionist countries with Italy declined by about 50 per cent. since January 1936. British exports to Italy fell from £1½ millions first quarter of 1935 to £34,000 same period 1936: Imports declined from £613,000 in 1935 to £30,000 in 1936.
16. Committee of Thirteen reported that Italy refused to cease hostilities pending negotiations, and declined League participation therein.
16. Great Britain gave favourable answer to Turkey's request *re* Dardanelles, and commended method of approach to revision problem.
17. Fascist Party banned in Spain.
18. Lord Linlithgow installed as Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
18. Abyssinia appealed for unlimited sanctions against Italy.
20. League Council, after considering failure of attempts at conciliation, issued final appeal to Italy to behave as a founder member of the League.
20. Hitler's forty-seventh birthday celebrated by military parade in Berlin.
20. Report of American Senate Committee on Munitions Industry.
20. World's oldest mummy found in Egypt: 5,000 years old.
21. Ministry of Labour reported that in 1935 an average of 232,000 more persons were employed than in 1934.

April

21. Mr. Chamberlain's Fifth Budget: 3d. in £ increase on income-tax; 2d. a lb. on tea.
23. Mr. Churchill in Budget debate alleged that since 1933 German expenditure on armaments had been £2,000 millions.
23. New powers for General Goering: supervision of 6 ministries, including that of Dr. Schacht.
23. Declaration by French Government on future of French mandated territories: no surrender contemplated.
24. Ban on Jewish journalists and veterinary surgeons.
24. Henlein (Nazi) Party in Czechoslovakia appealed to the League: alleged discrimination against German minority.
24. Italian aeroplanes dropped leaflets in Addis Ababa.
25. Arab Supreme Council formed: decision to continue strike till Government granted their anti-Jewish demands.
26. First ballot in French General Elections: Communist gains.
27. S. Africa announced Five Year Defence Plan: 1,000 pilots and 12 squadrons of fast bombers.
28. "*If my tardy allies never come, then I say prophetically, and without bitterness, 'the West will perish.'*" The Emperor of Abyssinia's appeal to the Press of Great Britain.
28. Death of King Fuad of Egypt. Prince Farouk succeeded to throne.
29. Leaders of French Popular Front appeal for discipline in second ballot: Socialist and Communist candidates at Lyons stood down for M. Heriot (Radical).
30. Defence of Addis Ababa abandoned.

May

1. May Day in U.S.S.R. Parade of 30,000 troops and 700 aeroplanes at Moscow.

1. H.M. King Edward VIII's Civil List fixed at £410,000 a year compared with King George V's Civil List of £470,000.
2. General Elections in Egypt: large Wafd majority.
3. Second ballot in French elections: victory for the Popular Front.
5. Mussolini announced occupation of Addis Ababa and end of Abyssinian war.
6. Expropriation of land in Paraguay: 4 million acres allocated to peasants.
6. Mr. Eden defended H.M. Government's policy over Abyssinian question in House of Commons.
6. Tribunal appointed to investigate Budget leakage.
7. Treaty between Egypt and Saudi-Arabia signed.
7. Mrs. Mollison set up new record for England to Cape flight: 3 days, 6 hours, 26 minutes.
8. British Questionnaire to Germany issued.
8. Parliament of S. Rhodesia voted in favour of amalgamation with N. Rhodesia.
9. Nahas Pasha formed Wafd Cabinet in Egypt.
10. Don Manuel Azana elected President of Spain.
12. League Council decided to postpone discussions on Abyssinia for a month: Sanctions maintained meanwhile.
12. Further social reforms adopted in New Zealand.
13. Italy notified the Powers of the Annexation of Abyssinia.
13. Reconstruction of Austrian Cabinet: Prince Starhemberg dropped.
15. Japan refused to give up Mandates in the Pacific.
15. Mrs. Mollison returned from the Cape to England in 4 days, 16 hours, 17 minutes: 3 new records.

May

16. New Roman Empire proclaimed: Victor Emanuel Emperor of Abyssinia.
16. U.S.A. Army Bill passed: £108,668,000 on army, air force, and coastal defences.
16. Official Report on Smuggling in N. China issued.
17. Revolution in Bolivia: Military-Socialist regime established.
18. Guffey Coal Act declared unconstitutional by U.S. Supreme Court.
20. Eight-day public enquiry into Budget leakage ended.
21. Chinese Government announced death penalty for smugglers.
22. Resignation of Mr. J. H. Thomas from the Cabinet.
22. Licensing of Imports announced in Australia.
24. General Elections in Belgium: gains by Rexist Party.
26. The Aga Khan's *Mahmoud* won the Derby.
27. Orders in Council issued establishing autonomy in the Eleven Provinces of British India, and the separation of Burma.
28. British Government decided to withdraw the Coal Mines Bill.
28. Mr. Ormsby-Gore became Secretary for the Colonies.
28. French Stay-in Strikes began.
28. World production of rayon increased from 85,000 tons per annum in 1925 to 505,000 tons in 1935.
29. Abolition of the Irish Senate.
29. Herr Hitler reviewed the German fleet at Kiel.
31. Conference of the Depressed Classes in India decided on a mass change of religion as the only means of securing social equality: Hinduism abandoned.
31. The 15th Legislature of the 3rd French Republic closed.

June

1. Constitution of new Roman Empire announced.
1. *Queen Mary* completed her maiden voyage: delayed by fog.
1. American Minimum Wage Law for Women and Children declared unconstitutional.
2. Report on the Budget leakage issued.
3. Japan surrendered extra-territorial status in Manchukuo.
4. American anti-dumping duty on German "assisted" exports announced as from July 11th.
4. International Labour Conference opened.
4. Blum Cabinet formed in France.
4. Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty.
5. "Anti-Japanese" rebellion in S. China: Kwangtung and Kwangsi armies marched northwards.
5. M. Blum announced his programme in a broadcast appeal for order.
6. New airport at Gatwick opened.
7. Provisional strike settlement in France: fresh strikes broke out.
8. Mr. Pirow, S. African Minister of Defence, visited England.
8. White Paper on British War Debts to America issued.
9. French Government tabled several bills on Social Reform: forty-hour week, paid holidays, collective bargaining.
10. "Peoples' Anti-Japanese Salvation Forces" invaded Hunan, in S. China.
10. League Report on Gold Production 1935: 6 per cent. increase on 1934, 33 per cent. on 1929. Increase in number of gold-producing countries: S. African quota fell from 52 per cent. of total in 1932 to 44 per cent. in 1935.
11. Marshal Badoglio, "Duke of Addis Ababa," recalled: Marshal Graziani Governor-General of Abyssinia.

June

11. New Constitution for U.S.S.R. : draft published.
11. Parliamentary resignations of Sir A. Butt and Mr. J. H. Thomas.
12. Serious strikes in Belgium.
12. Van Zeeland Cabinet of National Union re-formed in Belgium: restoration of order and social reform.
12. Governor Landon nominated as Republican candidate for U.S. Presidency.
12. Report of S.-West Africa Commission: "Nazification" of Germans causing breakdown of government.
12. Five Social Reform Bills passed by French Chamber.
13. Four-hundredth Anniversary of the Reformation celebrated at Geneva.
14. Communist Party appealed for order in France.
15. British Sugar Corporation formed: 15 companies amalgamated.
15. Dr. Schacht, German Economic Minister, on tour in the Balkans.
16. French strikes ending: 200,000 back at work.
17. Canadian Supreme Court invalidated 8 measures enacted by Conservative Ministry.
18. Mr. Eden announced that H.M. Government had decided to abandon Sanctions.
19. French Finance Minister repudiated devaluation and announced issue of "Baby" bonds.
19. Total eclipse of the sun. New star discovered.
21. U.S.A. revoked arms embargo and prohibition against travelling in belligerent ships.
22. Montreux Conference on the re-fortification of the Dardanelles opened.
23. Swiss law making conspiracy against the independence of Switzerland punishable with one to three years' solitary confinement.
23. I.L. Conference closed. Convention for paid holidays accepted: conventions for forty-hour week in textile, coal, iron and steel, and building industries rejected.
24. Social reform programme announced in Belgium.
24. Reorganisation of Swiss Army: anti-gas corps formed.
24. Japan refused to adhere to the London Naval Treaty.
25. Defence zones six miles deep to be established on Czechoslovak frontiers.
25. Japanese restrictions on Australian goods announced.
26. Mr. Roosevelt nominated Democratic candidate for Presidency.
27. Honduras and Nicaragua gave notice of withdrawal from the League.
27. "New Family Life" Decrees in force in U.S.S.R.
28. Japanese ships seized by the Chinese customs.
29. U.S.A. announced withdrawal of reciprocal trade benefits from Australia.
29. White Paper on the B.B.C. published.
30. American Shipping Subsidy Act passed.

July

1. Largest American budget deficit in peace-time history: £880 millions deficit for year ended June 30, 1936.
1. Bill nationalising French armament industry introduced.
2. The Emperor of Abyssinia's final appeal to the League: "*God and history will remember your judgment.*"
4. League Assembly invited proposals for League Reform and recommended the raising of Sanctions.
4. Herr Greiser of Danzig "cocked a snook" in the League Assembly.
4. Exhibition of British Art in Amsterdam.
5. Death of James Melrose, the famous Australian airman.

July

6. The League Council raised Sanctions against Italy as from July 15.
7. Long-term policy for British cattle industry announced.
8. Centenary of Joseph Chamberlain.
8. "Velocity dollar" announced in Alberta.
8. German Transatlantic airport opened at Frankfurt.
10. Supplementary Estimates for rearmament £19½ millions, total expenditure on defence forces 1936 £187,870 millions.
10. Resignation of Señor de Madariaga from League Committee of Thirteen.
11. Austro-German Agreement signed.
11. King's Cup Air Race won by Mr. Charles Gardner in a "Vega Gull."
13. New Dalai Lama of Thibet "revealed."
13. Rebellion in S. China suppressed.
15. National Labour Council refused affiliation with Communists.
15. Soviet Air Mission visited Czechoslovakia.
15. H.M. Government invoked the "Escalator Clause" under 1930 Naval Treaty: retention of 40,000 tons of over-age destroyers.
15. General Rydz-Smigly succeeded Marshal Pilsudski in Poland.
16. Bill for reform of the Bank of France passed by Chamber.
16. Increase in Australian army announced.
17. Announcement that the British Mediterranean Fleet was to be kept permanently on a stronger basis.
18. Constitution Hill incident: arrest of MacMahon for producing a revolver with the intent to alarm His Majesty.
18. Outbreak of Spanish Civil War: military revolt of garrisons in Spain and Morocco.
18. Don José Giral, Premier of Spain after several Cabinet crises.

20. Olympic Games: opening ceremonies in Greece.
20. Dardanelles Convention signed.
21. Public Works Programme announced in France: £260 millions to be spent in four years.
23. France, Belgium, and U.K. decided to call a Five-Power Conference to negotiate a new Locarno Agreement.
23. Report of the League Committee on Malnutrition.
26. King Edward unveiled the Canadian War Memorial on Vimy Ridge.
28. Decision to lay down two new 33,000-ton battleships in Tyne and Birkenhead yards in January 1937 announced.
28. Decision to build a sister ship to the *Queen Mary*.
28. Anglo-Soviet Trade agreement.
30. Transatlantic Air Mail Plans: announcement of joint Irish-Canadian-British Company.
30. President Roosevelt's first official visit to Quebec.

August

1. The Eleventh Olympiad opened in Berlin.
1. South African Broadcasting Corporation inaugurated.
1. French Government's appeal for non-intervention in Spain.
3. Report on Overcrowding in Great Britain issued.
3. German retaliation to American anti-dumping duties.
4. H.M. Government proposed Five-Power Pact for Non-Intervention in Spain.
4. New Zealand's first Labour Budget introduced.
5. American Labour Split: Lewis' Unions suspended.
5. Dictatorship in Greece under General Metaxas: Parliament dissolved and martial law declared.
5. German-Lithuanian Trade Treaty.

August

6. U.S.S.R. agreed to non-intervention in Spain.
6. Colliery disaster at Barnsley: 57 killed.
7. U.S.A. removed special duties from certain German goods.
8. France proclaimed an embargo on export of war materials to Spain.
8. First World Jewish Congress at Geneva.
11. Herr von Ribbentrop appointed Ambassador in London.
11. Soviet Government lowered the military age from 21 to 19.
11. French Chamber passed Control of Armaments Bill.
12. U.S.A. announced impartiality in Spanish struggle: neutrality rules did not apply.
12. International Film Festival at Venice.
12. Austrian tax on German visitors repealed.
13. Australian Minister of Industry's speech on necessity of resuming immigration.
15. H.M. Government announced no licences for arms to Spain had been granted since outbreak of war.
15. Report on Fixed Trusts issued.
16. Portugal accepted non-intervention "in principle."
18. Overwhelming defeat of Liberals in Quebec Elections.
18. Trial of Trotskyists opened in Moscow.
19. British ban on arms to Spain extended to civil aircraft.
19. Anglo-Norwegian whaling dispute.
19. Empire Defence: *Per capita* expenditure. Great Britain £3 11s. 5d.: New Zealand 16s. 9d.: Australia £1 os. 2d.: Canada 7s. 2d.: S. Africa 14s. (Estimates by N.Z. Premier.)
20. Women's Labour Corps announced in Germany.
21. Italy agreed to join non-intervention pact.

24. Japanese emigration to Manchukuo: 5 million people to be settled within twenty years.
24. Germany extended period of military service to two years.
24. Germany agreed to non-intervention pact: immediate arms embargo announced.
25. Execution of Zinovieff, Kameneff, and 14 others for treason against the U.S.S.R.
26. Anglo-Egyptian Treaty signed.
27. New record for *Silver Jubilee* train: 114 m.p.h.
30. Diplomats at Hendaye drafted plan for "humanising" Spanish war.
30. M. Titulescu dropped from Rumanian Cabinet.
31. Norway decided to intern Trotsky under strong guard.
31. *Queen Mary* regained Blue Riband of Atlantic: eastward crossing in under 4 days.

September

1. New Russian Conscription Law in force: 900,000 called up.
1. Derbyshire won County Cricket Championship for first time.
2. Japanese reply to H.M. Government *re* "Escalator Clause."
2. Fall of Irun to Spanish insurgents.
2. Anglo-Norwegian whaling dispute ended.
4. New Government in Spain under Largo Caballero.
4. British troops in Palestine to be increased to about 17,000: reservists to be called up.
4. Paraguayan Government announced Social Reform Programme.
5. Mrs. Markham flew the Atlantic solo from east to west.
6. New British gliding record: 5 hours 46 minutes in the air.
6. Lloyd George's visit to Hitler.
6. General Rydz-Smigly's visit to Paris.
6. Peace restored between Nanking and Canton.

September

6. Threatened split in French Popular Front over Spain.
6. Franco-Syrian Treaty signed.
6. International Peace Conference at Brussels closed.
6. First World Congress of Youth at Geneva closed.
7. New re-armament programme in France: mechanisation and modernisation.
7. International Transport Conference in S. Africa: Pirow's and Smuts' speeches on African Collective Security.
7. Colonial Office statement of policy in Palestine: appointment of General Dill as C.-in-C.: second division of troops to be dispatched.
8. Betrothal of Princess Juliana of Holland.
8. Abortive Naval mutiny in Portugal.
8. Sir A. Pim's report on the finances of Kenya.
8. Nazi Party Conference opened at Nuremberg: virulent attacks on Communism.
8. Murder of Japanese in Pakhoi: Japanese squadron sent to Chinese waters.
9. First meeting of Non-Intervention Committee in London—26 nations: Portugal absent.
9. British Association Conference at Blackpool opened.
10. Australian budget surplus of £45,000 for 1936-7 allowing for tax reductions.
11. New unemployment regulations: 3 days' continuous debate in House of Commons.
12. Anglo-American ascent of Mt. Nanda Devi (25,645 ft.) accomplished.
12. Italy announced standing army of 105,000 in Abyssinia: 65,000 black troops.
12. Little Entente Conference at Bratislava.
14. Richman and Merrill completed double Atlantic crossing.
14. Compulsory Labour Camps introduced in Poland.
14. Fall of San Sebastian.
15. Empire Exhibition opened at Johannesburg.
16. Soviet reply to Hitler's menaces: "*We are ready for War, Comrades*" (Voroshilov).
16. Tercentenary of Harvard University.
16. Loss of the French Polar ship *Pourquoi Pas*: Dr. Charcot and all crew lost except one.
17. The Emperor of Abyssinia appealed to The Hague Court.
17. International Radio Conference: broadcasting prejudicial to peace banned by 18 countries.
18. The Alcazar, Toledo, blown up: survivors continued to defend the ruins.
19. Death of Captain Campbell-Black.
20. American drought damage estimated to affect 1½ million families: half corn crop destroyed.
21. Pan American Airways announced regular trans-Pacific service as from October 21st.
21. Seventeenth Assembly of the League met: Abyssinian credentials accepted.
22. Report of League Finance Committee on currency alignment and reduction of trade barriers.
23. Tension in Far East: Japanese troops occupied Hongkew as sequel to attack on Japanese sailors.
25. Devaluation of the franc: Three-Power Currency Agreement.
27. Relief of the Alcazar after ten weeks' siege. 80 of defenders killed and 500 wounded.
27. Portugal joined the Non-Intervention Committee.
27. Ban on gold exports from Holland.
28. Devaluation of the Swiss franc.
28. Japan offered China last chance for settlement by negotiation.

September

28. Greek currency to be linked to sterling.
29. Squadron-Leader Swain set up new altitude record of nearly 9½ miles.
29. Turkish currency to be linked to sterling.
29. Latvia abandoned the gold standard.
30. Germany decided not to devalue the mark.
30. League Assembly decided to convene the third Disarmament Commission.
30. Mr. Sean Lester transferred from High Commissionership of Danzig to the League Secretariat.
30. General Franco proclaimed supreme head of insurgent "Nationalist" Government.

October

1. Devaluation Bill passed by the French Parliament.
1. The Conservative Party Conference opened at Margate.
1. Scott and Guthrie won the Johannesburg Air Race: Portsmouth to Johannesburg (6,154 miles) in 2 days, 4 hours, 56 minutes, at an average speed of 123 m.p.h.
2. Hungary decided not to devalue her currency.
2. General Franco announced his plans for a totalitarian State in Spain.
2. Mr. Chamberlain's speech on physical fitness at Margate.
2. Conservative Conference passed a resolution that the transference of British mandates was not a discussable question.
4. Miss Barton won the American Women's Golf Championship.
4. The *Scharnhorst*, Germany's first full-sized battleship since the War (26,000 tons), launched.

4. Disturbances in East London: march of British Fascists had to be called off.
5. Italy decided to devalue the lira.
5. Mr. Morrison's speech on British economic policy to the League Assembly.
5. Labour Party Conference opened at Edinburgh.
5. Australian Premier's letter to State Premiers on resumption of immigration.
6. League Criticism of British mandatory policy in East Africa.
6. Labour Conference gave conditional support to the policy of Re-armament.
6. Death of General Gömbös, Premier of Hungary.
7. Further arrests of "Trotskyists" in U.S.S.R.
7. Labour Conference voted against affiliation with Communists.
7. Spanish representatives appealed to Conference to support Spanish Government.
7. U.S.A. excluded Germany and Australia from "most-favoured-nation" treatment for discrimination against U.S. exports.
7. Report of League Committee on Disarmament.
7. Government forces attacked Orviedo: rebel armies closing in on Madrid.
7. Soviet Government warned Non-Intervention Committee that unless violations of the Pact were stopped Russia would consider herself free of obligations: specific charges made against Portugal, Italy, and Germany.
8. First Autonomous Basque Government formed in Spain.
8. British national savings increased by over £57 millions in year ended March 31st, 1936.
8. Tension in the Far East relieved: Sino-Japanese negotiations reopened.

October

8. Labour Conference urged the Government to stop breaches of Non-Intervention Pact, and, if charges proved true, to authorise sale of arms to the Spanish Government.
8. British Government's proposals for reform of finances of Kenya published.
9. Currency devaluation in Czechoslovakia.
9. Spanish and Soviet charges examined by Non-Intervention Committee: further investigation agreed to: protest by Portugal.
10. Dissolution of Austrian Heimwehr: Prince Starhemberg eliminated from political life.
10. Mussolini announced big speed-up in Italian armaments programme—munitions production in 1,200 factories to be increased 30 per cent. by introduction of 60-hour week.
10. Arab Higher Committee called off the strike in Palestine following mediation of Arab Kings of Iraq, Transjordan, Arabia, and the Yemen.
11. Silver Jubilee of the Chinese Republic celebrated.
11. 17th Session of the League Assembly closed after passing resolutions on removing excessive obstacles to trade: a League Committee to investigate raw materials question: examination of emigration problems.
12. Supplementary Anglo-Franco-American Gold and Exchange Agreement to remove power of trading in gold from irresponsible speculators to Governments.
12. German note to U.K. on the proposed Anglo-Soviet Naval treaty.
12. New Scottish Broadcasting station opened at Burghhead.
12. U.S. Income-tax returns for year ended June 1936 showed an increase of nearly £63 millions on 1935.
12. New Channel train-ferry service opened.
14. Australian Government announced a new policy for the control of aborigines.
14. Government decided to examine measures for stopping Fascist-Communist clashes and announced disapproval of political marches in general. (The Jarrow march, The National Hunger March, and the March of the Blind were then in progress.)
14. Australian Bill to amend the Constitution introduced.
14. King Leopold's declaration on proposed reversion to Belgium's pre-war neutrality policy.
16. Jean Batten set new record for solo flight to Australia and completed first direct flight from England to New Zealand in 11 days, 56 minutes.
16. Spanish insurgents within 25 miles of Madrid: Caballero assumed supreme command of Government forces.
18. Earthquake in Italy.
19. General Goering appointed to carry out Four Year Economic Self-sufficiency Plan.
19. H. E. Ekins, American journalist, completed a round-the-world tour (24,720 miles) in under 19 days.
19. Mr. Baldwin first approached King Edward on the question of "l'affaire Simpson."
21. I.L.O. conventions passed to regulate conditions in the shipping industry: care of sick seamen, and draft convention for an 8-hour day.
22. Lord Nuffield's controversy with the Air Ministry: statement published.
22. Ministry of Health Report 1935-6 published: lowest infantile death-rate on record: 57 per 1,000 births.
24. Count Ciano's visit to Hitler: statement on German-Italian co-operation issued.
24. Spanish insurgents captured key town of Navalcarnero.

October

25. Non-Intervention Committee considered Soviet charges against Portugal, Italy, and Germany and their counter-charges against U.S.S.R. Franco-British proposal to set up committee to watch Spanish ports and frontiers tabled.
27. Broadcasts by three Scandinavian Kings and the President of Finland to celebrate "North Day": closer co-operation between the Northern States advocated.
27. Portuguese note to Non-Intervention Committee: protest against procedure in submitting Soviet charges.
27. French Cabinet decided to expand the Air Force: 2,000 new machines in twelve months at cost of £47 millions.
28. French Budget deficit 1936 estimated at £57 millions: anticipated deficit for 1937 was £150 millions, of which £81 millions would be for national defence.
28. General Goering's speech on the Four Year Plan: Great Britain blamed for German difficulties.
28. British White Paper on Shadow Aircraft Scheme: reply to Lord Nuffield.
29. Mr. Walter Elliot, Secretary for Scotland: Mr. W. S. Morrison, Secretary for Agriculture.
29. New Forth Bridge opened.
30. J. Mollison set up new Atlantic record: 13 hours 17 minutes from Newfoundland to Croydon.
30. Military coup d'état in Iraq: resignation and flight of Ministers: new Cabinet under Seyyid Hikmat Sulaiman.
31. Report of the Royal Commission on the Armaments Industry published.

November

1. First regular television service inaugurated in Great Britain.

1. Mussolini's declaration on foreign policy: the Mediterranean only a "short cut" for British Empire communications.
1. Franco's forces advanced within 12 miles of Madrid.
1. Rexist Party demonstrations in Brussels: arrest of M. Degrelle.
2. Imperial Airways Report for year ended March 1936: mileage flown increased by nearly 2 million miles on 1934-5.
3. U.S. Presidential elections: Roosevelt returned by enormous majority.
3. De Valera's speech on Anglo-Irish relations and new Irish Constitution.
4. France announced the extension of the Maginot Line from the Swiss frontier to the English Channel.
4. Parliament reopened: Miss Horsbrugh moved the Address.
5. Eden's speech on foreign policy: reply to Mussolini.
5. Announcement of temporary reduction in Jewish immigration quota into Palestine.
5. New Penal Code for Germany: disparagement of Hitler, German honour, the German army, marriage, and motherhood, made criminal offences.
6. Arab Higher Committee decided to boycott the Palestine Commission.
6. The Spanish Government was transferred to Valencia.
7. Heavy bombing of Madrid began.
8. Father Coughlin decided to abandon politics.
10. Bill prohibiting the wearing of political uniforms introduced in Great Britain.
10. Report of the Commissioner for the Distressed Areas issued.
10. Anglo-Italian trade agreement published.
11. Subsidy of £2 millions to British Shipping to be continued in 1937.
11. Anglo-Polish talks in London: visit of Colonel Beck.

November

11. Text of Bill for the reform of the Divorce Laws published.
13. Austro-Italian-Hungarian Communiqué reaffirmed the solidarity of the three countries: recognised Austrian and Hungarian rights to equality and rearmament: and recognised Italian Empire in East Africa.
15. Germany denounced the clauses of the Versailles Treaty governing the control of German rivers.
16. Franco's troops obtained a footing in the University City of Madrid: Government counter-attack in progress.
16. Mr. Baldwin again visited King Edward, who said, "I am going to marry Mrs. Simpson, and I am prepared to go."
16. Record run by L.M.S. train: 401½ miles in under 6 hours.
17. H.M. King Edward visited S.Wales.
17. President Roosevelt left Washington for Buenos Aires.
17. Japanese Air Service to North China inaugurated.
18. Germany and Italy recognised the regime of General Franco.
18. Air raids on Madrid: 365 killed and nearly 2,000 wounded in ten days.
18. Italy celebrated the anniversary of "Sanctions."
18. Soviet-German trade boom: Soviet imports from Germany for first 9 months of 1936 valued at 14 times as much as in 1935: German imports from U.S.S.R. doubled.
20. Mr. Eden's declaration on British foreign policy at Leamington.
20. Trial of "Trotskyist wreckers," including a German engineer, opened at Novosibirsk.
20. Disaster in Japan: 1,000 deaths reported as result of the collapse of a dam.
22. The Turkish fleet left the Black Sea on a visit to Malta, for the first time since the War.
22. Russian "wreckers," including the German, condemned to death.
23. The British Government's announcement on the rumoured blockade of the Spanish ports by the insurgent navy: refusal to recognise either Spanish party as belligerents: prohibition of the carriage of arms in British ships.
23. Japanese interim reply with regard to arrest of British sailors at Keelung: H.M. Government could not consider the incident as closed.
23. Holland adhered to the Three-Power Currency agreement.
24. Nobel Peace Prize for 1935 awarded to Ossietzky, a German Pacifist: German Government protested.
24. German-Japanese Anti-Communist Pact signed.
25. Russian death sentence on German engineer commuted to penal servitude.
25. Stalin presented the new Constitution to the Soviet Congress.
25. Fighting on the N.W. Frontier of India: 19 killed, 112 wounded.
26. Report of the Milk Reorganisation Commission published.
26. Anglo-Argentine Trade Agreement announced.
26. General Franco announced a safety zone for foreign shipping would be provided in Barcelona and other ports.
26. Full Cabinet meeting on the question of King Edward's marriage.
27. The Spanish Government appealed to the League against the "armed intervention" of Germany and Italy.
27. German decree issued prohibiting criticism of art, literature, and drama.
28. Creation of a Food (Defence Plans) Department of the Board of Trade.
30. The Crystal Palace was burned down, watched by enormous crowds.

December

1. The Bishop of Bradford's speech to the Bradford Diocesan congregation.
1. Roosevelt's speech to the Pan-American Congress.
1. 5,000 Germans reported to have landed at Cadiz.
1. German law making keeping of property abroad a capital offence.
2. Anglo-Argentine Trade Agreement published.
2. Mr. Baldwin had an audience with the King: flood of Press comment on Bishop of Bradford's speech.
2. "Constitutional crisis" caused heavy fall in gilt-edged securities.
2. 32 new Government aeroplanes patrolled Madrid.
2. New Russian Constitution passed.
3. Mr. Baldwin informed House that no constitutional difficulty existed at present: widespread discussion of the subject in British and Dominion Press.
3. Strong detachment of troops dispatched to the Khaisora valley.
4. Baldwin's statement in the House: no such thing as a morganatic marriage in English law: none of H.M.'s Governments in Great Britain or the Dominions were prepared to introduce legislation to alter law to meet a particular case: slight recovery on Stock Exchange.
4. German school-leaving age lowered to meet needs of military education.
4. French Foreign Minister gave an assurance that France would come immediately to the assistance of Belgium and Great Britain in the event of an unprovoked attack.
4. Non-intervention Committee's proposals for tightening up control of arms to Spain: H.M.G. raised question of foreign volunteers.
4. Controversy between France and Turkey *re* status of Alexandretta.
5. French debate on foreign policy: M. Blum obtained a vote of confidence, Communists abstaining.
5. Hitler Youth ordered to spend the week-end collecting beech nuts to relieve oil shortage.
- 5-7. Anxious week-end in Britain: all King Edward's public engagements cancelled: two Cabinet meetings: Mrs. Simpson in Cannes.
7. Mr. Baldwin's statement in the House: no "pressure" applied to H.M. Question of morganatic marriage had been raised by the King himself and Cabinet had confined themselves to answering his question. Similar statement in House of Lords. Mrs. Simpson offered to withdraw from unhappy and untenable situation.
7. Public Order Bill passed House of Commons.
8. London's "Green Belt": 28,500 acres preserved in 20 months.
8. Debate on Special Areas: Bill to amend existing Act to be ready before Christmas.
8. Germany's second 26,000-ton battleship launched at Kiel.
8. Severe floods in the Philippines.
9. England won first Test Match at Brisbane by 322 runs.
9. Franco-British appeal for Five Power mediation in Spain.
9. Royal Dutch air liner crashed at Croydon: 14 killed.
9. Dr. Schacht's demand for more "living room for Germans": colonies or explosion.
9. Strong Japanese criticism of German-Japanese Pact.
9. Conference of the Royal Family at Windsor.
10. Abdication of Edward VIII announced in Parliament: Mr. Baldwin's statement on the history of the crisis: Abdication Bill introduced.
10. League Council met to consider Spanish appeal.
11. Abdication Bill passed: the Duke of York became King.

December

11. World-wide broadcast by Prince Edward.
11. New Constitution of Irish Free State introduced: abolition of Royal powers in Free State: continued recognition as link of Empire.
12. Proclamation of King George VI: meeting of Accession Council: M.P.s took oath of allegiance.
12. Mutiny in N. China: Chiang Kai-Shek kidnapped.
12. League Council adopted resolution reaffirming duty of League Members to abstain from intervention in each other's internal affairs.
12. The Duke of Windsor arrived in Austria.
12. Accession proclamation throughout the Empire.
12. Pan-American Conference adopted draft conventions on inter-American peace and non-intervention.
12. Five Powers sent guarded replies to Franco-British non-intervention and mediation scheme.
13. The Archbishop of Canterbury's broadcast sermon: "rebukes" to the ex-King's social circle.
17. Debate in the House of Commons on the B.B.C., arising out of the report of the Committee on the "Mongoose" case.
18. Parliament adjourned for the Christmas recess.
19. The Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth proclaimed in London.

PART IV

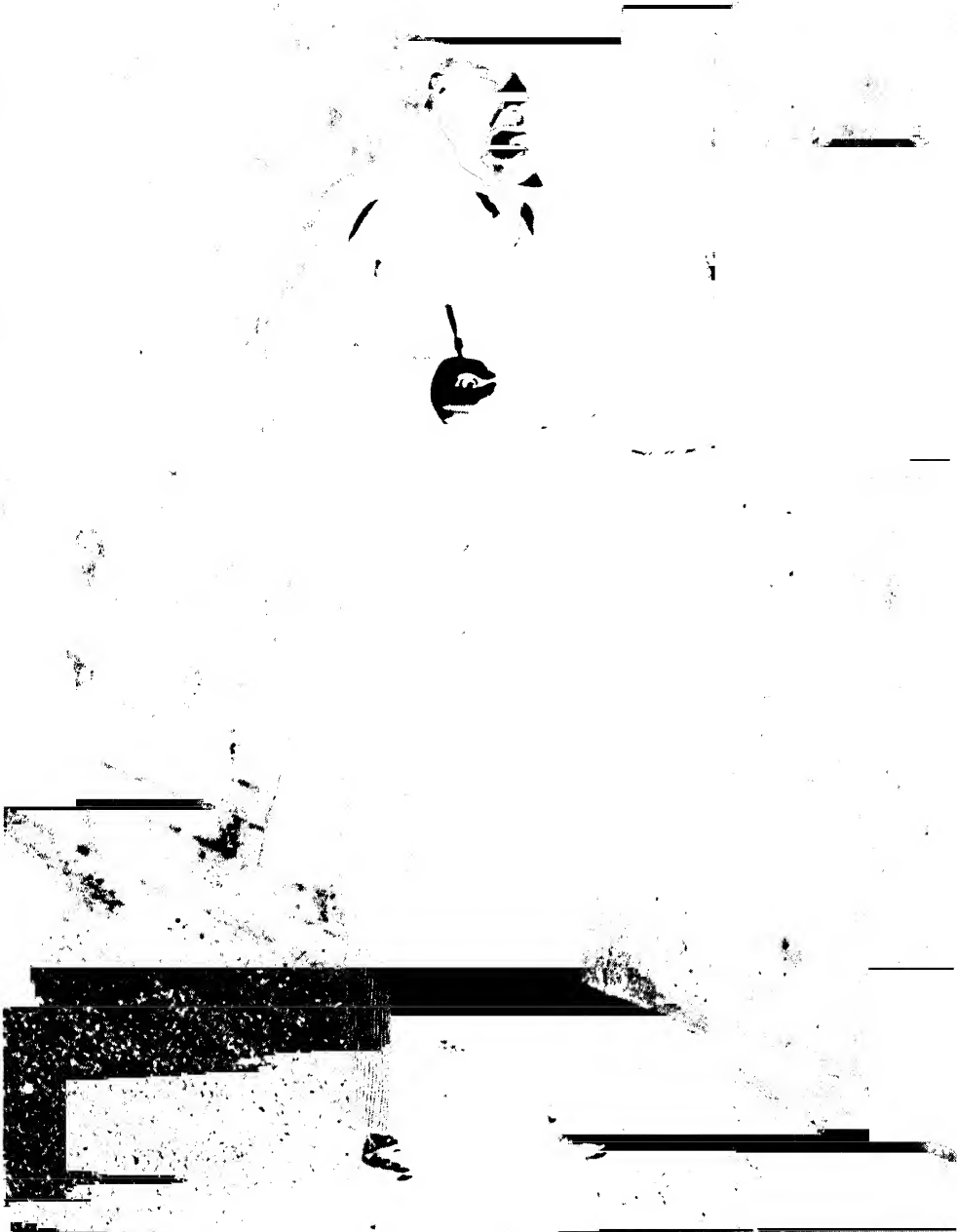
THE YEAR IN PICTURES

Next o'er his book his eyes begin to roll
In pleasing memory of all he stole
Or where the pictures for the page atone
And Steve is saved by beauties not his own.

(Slightly adapted from Pope's "The Dunciad.")



King George VI and his family. Queen Elizabeth, Princess Elizabeth, and Princess Margaret Rose.



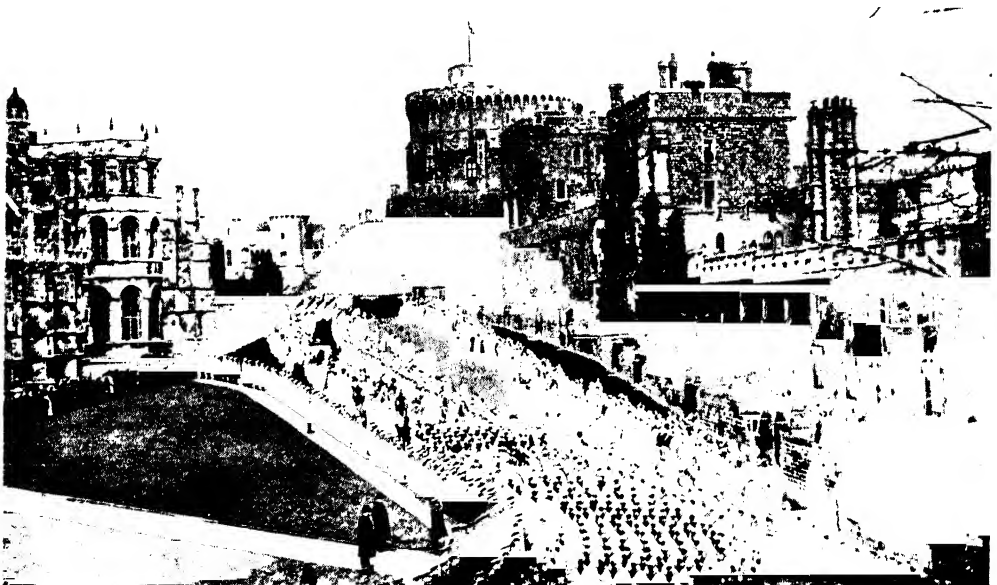
Prime Minister during one of the most critical years: Mr. Stanley Baldwin.



Beneath the timbered roof of Westminster Hall, where, but a few months earlier, he had received the loyal addresses of all the Parliaments of the Empire, King George V lay in state from January 24th to 27th. Outside, a queue of people stretching for 2½ miles waited to pay him their last respects.



His late Majesty King George V, who shared the joys and sorrows of the family of British nations during the twenty-five years of his reign. King George is here seen visiting a dug-out near Ypres.



The last stage of the journey: the funeral procession of King George V winding its way through the steep and narrow streets of Windsor.



The King is Dead long live the King" The proclamation of King Eduard VIII at Charing Cross by the Lancaster Herald



Edward VIII, democratic monarch, surrounded by a crowd of workmen at the time of his visit to the R.M.S. Queen Mary.



King Edward VIII on holiday a snapshot taken in Athens



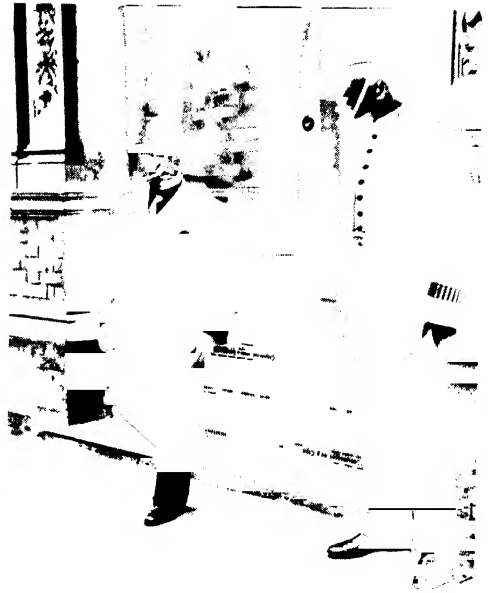
*The revolver incident on Constitution Hill
Police arriving on the scene.*



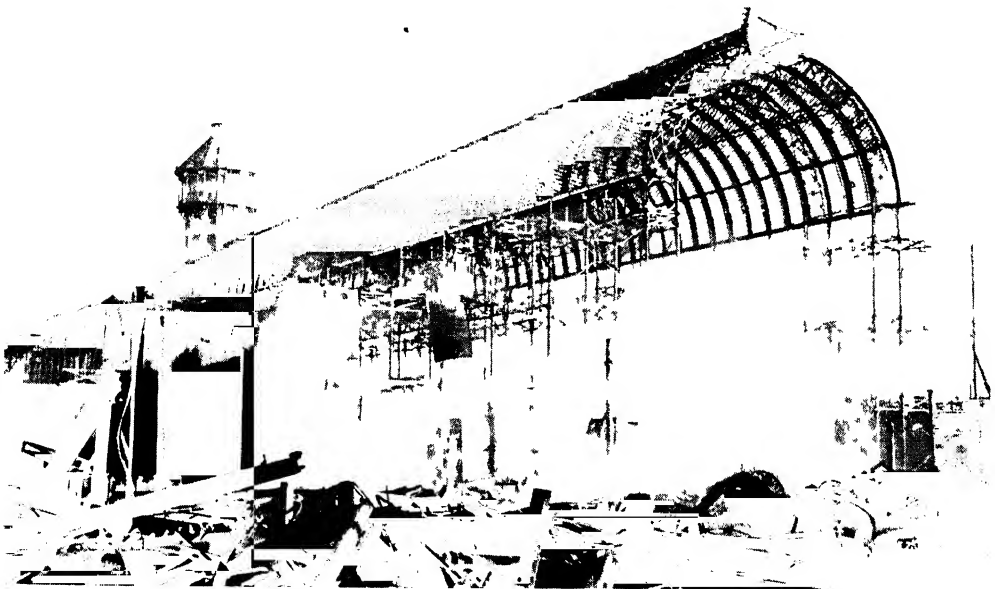
*The arrest of MacMahon after the Consti-
tution Hill incident*



Great Britain's last honours to Herr von Hoesch, a deservedly popular ambassador. The coffin draped with the German flag, being carried by British Guardsmen.



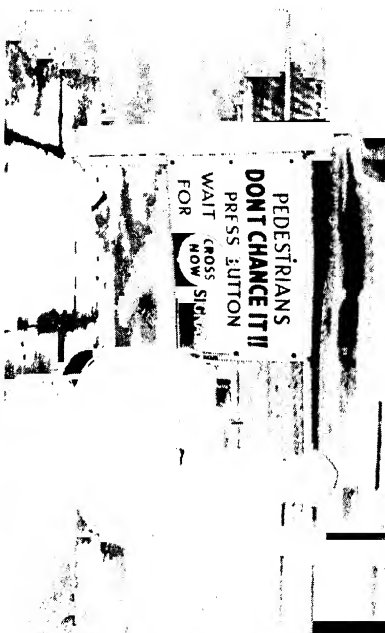
The principal figure in a most regrettable affair: Mr J H Thomas on his way to give evidence at the Budget leakage inquiry.



A London landmark that has disappeared: all that is left of the Crystal Palace after the great fire of November 30th.



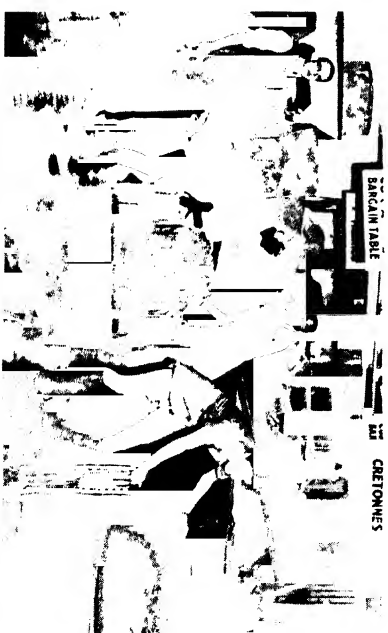
Ten thousand men came out on strike at Smithfield Market, the centre of the meat trade. Trade Union officials are here seen addressing a mass meeting.



The campaign against the traffic dangers: a very descriptive "wait's first" notice for pedestrians, erected on each of the four corners of a cross-road in Sutherland High Street.



Herone of one of the minor sensations of the year: the trawler Girl Pat coming alongside in Georgetown harbour. Her side bears traces of an exciting chase.



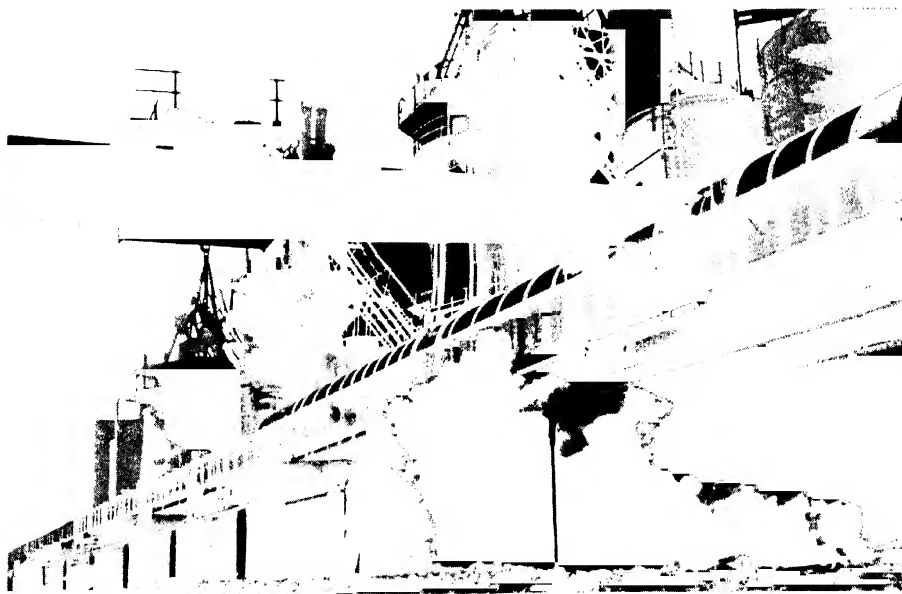
It was a bad year for bathing, but indoor paddling is a new one on me! The staff of a shop at Eastbourne rescuing stock during the floods at Eastbourne in August.



A terrible mining disaster occurred near Barnsley in Yorkshire last August, in which 57 men lost their lives. A scene at the pit-head.

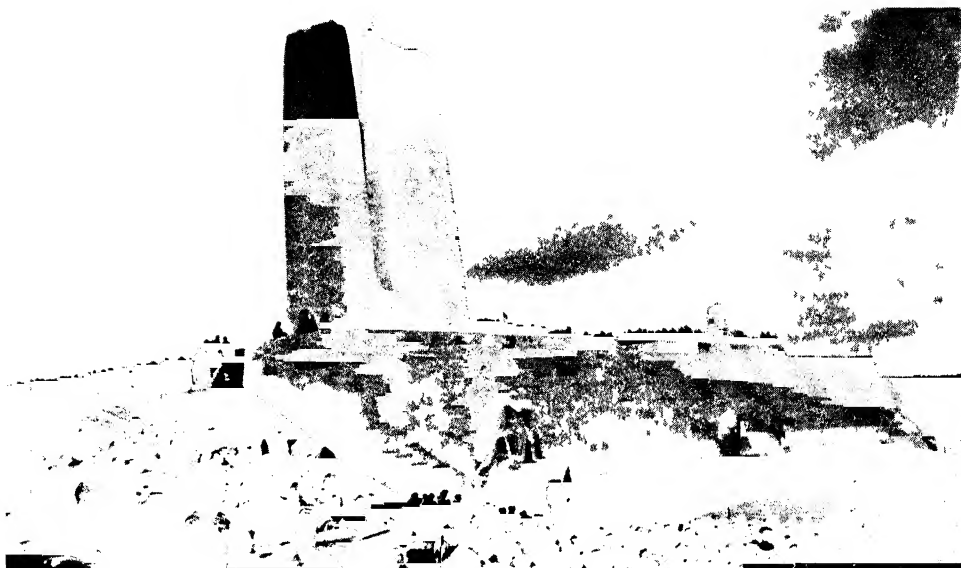


A comparative newcomer amongst British industries: flower growers, protected by a high tariff, are enormously increasing their output. A wonderful show of spring flowers in a hot-house near Penzance.

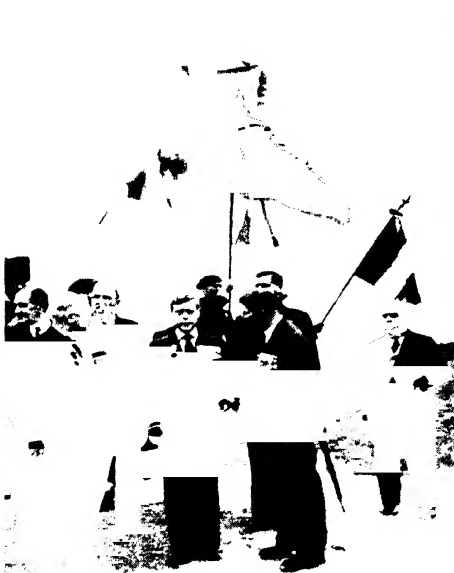


Thanks very largely to the rearmament programme there was a recovery in the steel industry this year. A scene at a Sheffield steel works.

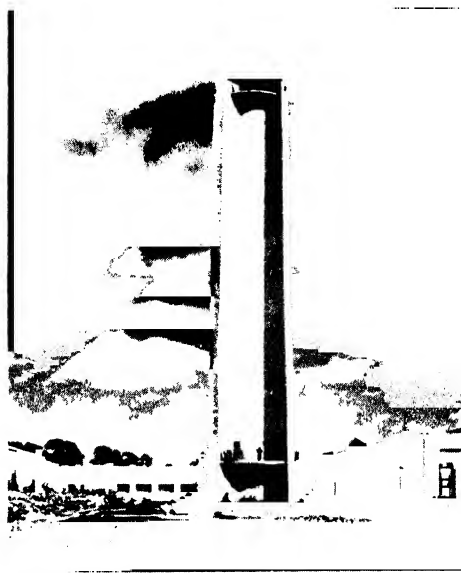
BRITISH EMPIRE



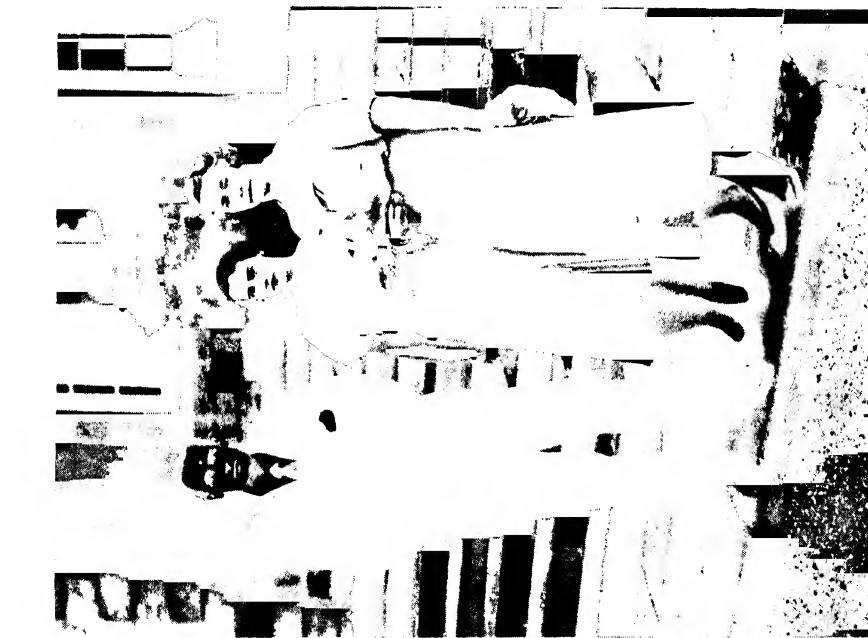
The magnificent Canadian war memorial overlooking the battlefield of Vimy Ridge was unveiled by King Edward VIII on July 26th



King Edward VIII with some Canadian ex-service men before the Vimy Ridge ceremony.



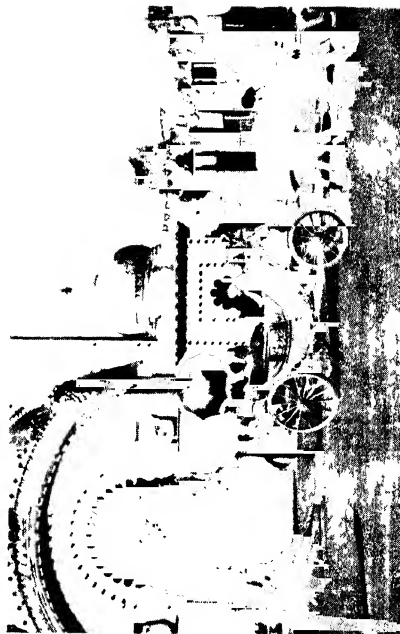
The Johannesburg Empire Exhibition, the inauguration of which was an outstanding event in the life of the Dominions.



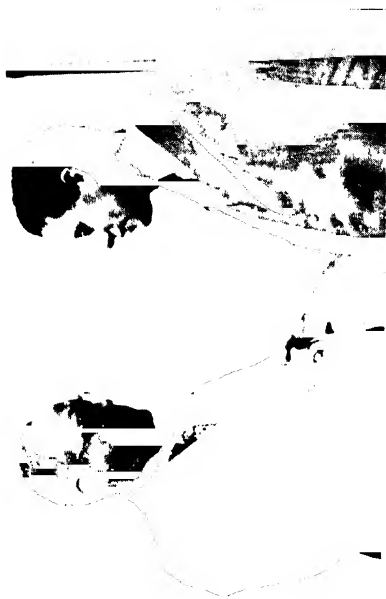
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and icereine - the Marq
with h. wife and daughter
Li
gow



The Aga Khan, principally known in this country as the owner of
"Mahmoud" and other famous horses, celebrated his golden
jubilee early in the year with the distribution to the poor of an
amount of money equivalent to his weight in gold



The Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda leaving his palace in his gold
carriage during the celebrations in January of his diamond jubilee



Mr. Prou, Union Minister for Defence, arriving in England for a consultation with British Ministers. He is being greeted by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald

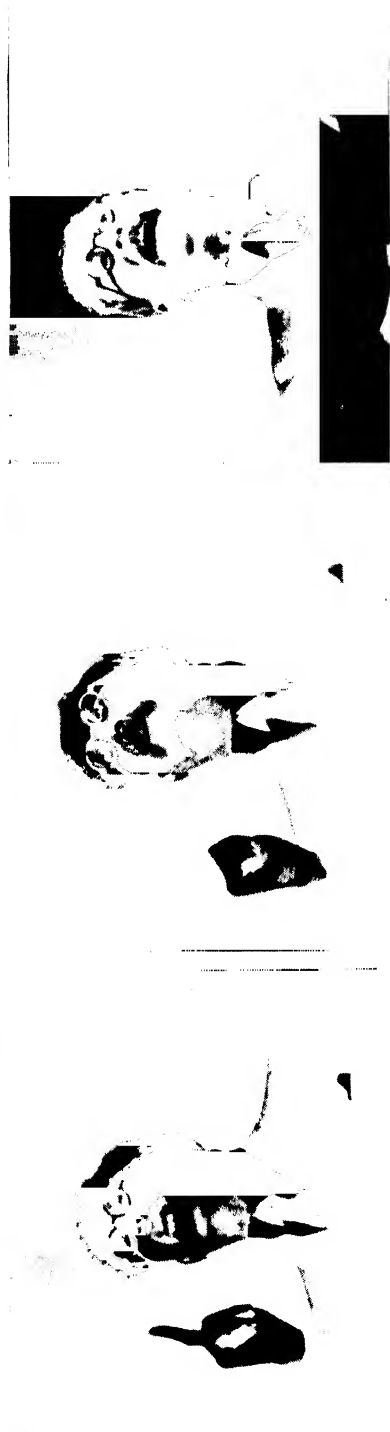
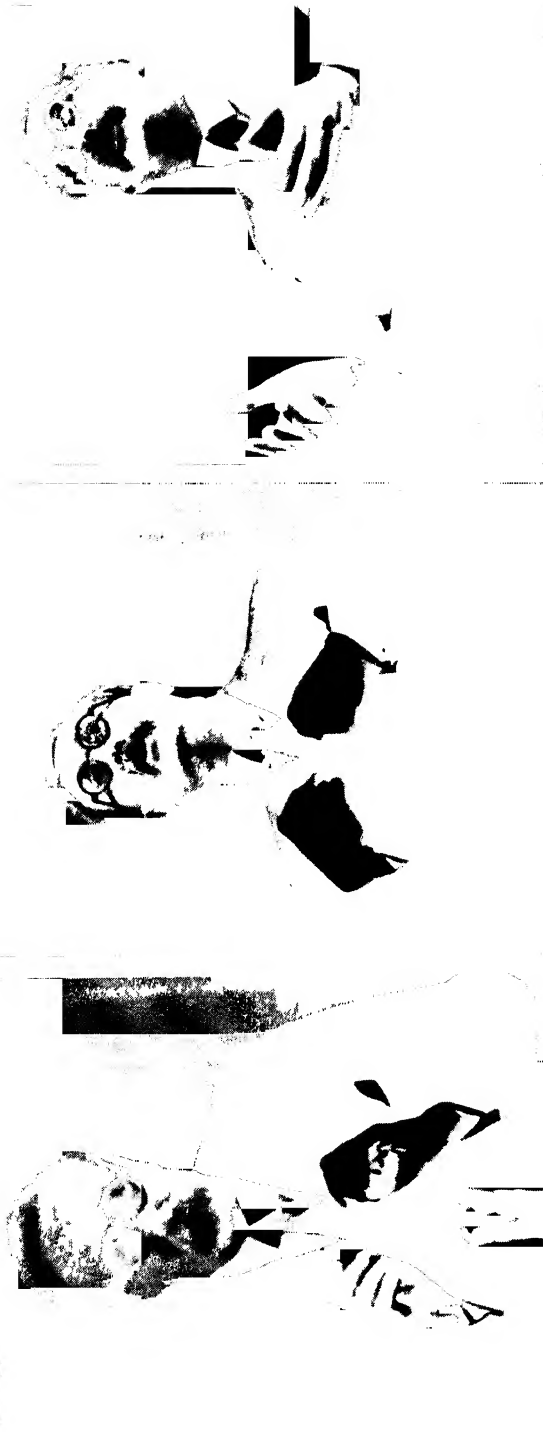


Proclamation scene in New Delhi. Lord and Lady Willingdon the retiring Viceroy and Vicerine walking in the procession to the courtyard of the Viceroy's House

FRANCE



The crystal gazers ? M. Litvinov and M. Blum.



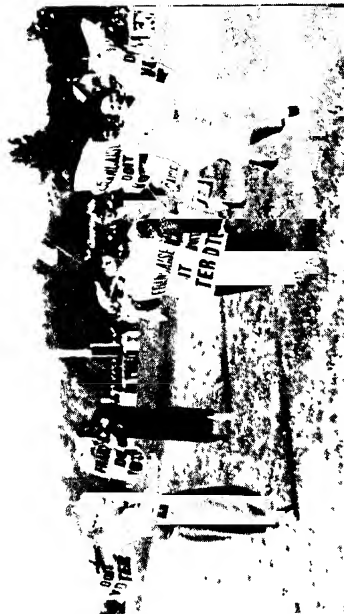
Monseur Leon Blum, France's Socialist Premier, in some of his typical attitudes as an orator



France's would-be Mussolini? Lt.-Col. de la Roque (right), ex-leader of the banned "Croix de Feu," leaving the offices of his new Social Party after a police search of the premises.



Fed up with chocolate? Food being brought to the stay-in strikers in a chocolate works at Lavallois.



Not England 1906, but France 1936: French suffragettes at the Longchamps race course.



French sandwichmen sleeping on their beats with their boards for bedclothes and waiting for the midnight announcement of the end of the stay-in strikes (For "Business as Usual" at the cinemas turn the picture upside down!)



Riots in the Champs Elysees strong police forces were necessary to overcome frequent riots in France early in 1936

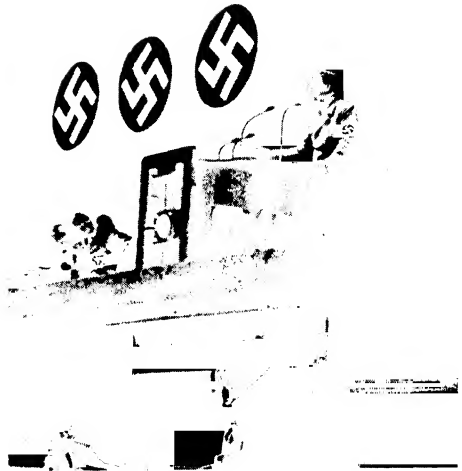


King Leopold of Belgium, whose recent speech on Belgian neutrality caused a flutter in the diplomatic doves.

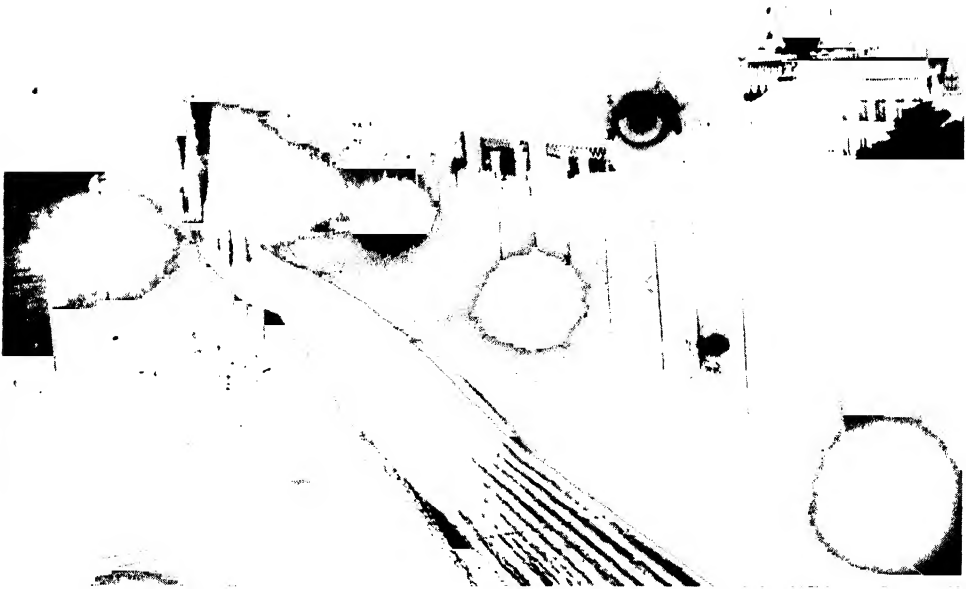


The future Queen of Holland and her fiancé, Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard of Biesterfeld-Lippe, at home

GERMANY



Following his denunciation of the Locarno Treaty Hitler held a whirlwind election campaign. He is here seen speaking from a railway wagon in Krupp's works at Essen.



The sort of thing that Germany does so well : a monster torchlight procession at Nuremberg during the Nazi Conference in September.

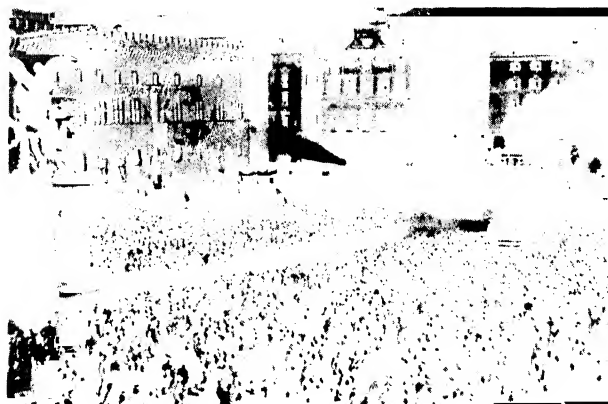


Chancellor Hitler announcing to the Reichstag that Germany had torn up the Locarno Treaty. Behind him is seated General Goering.



Another scene from the German elections. During Hitler's Essen speech there was a one-minute silence all over Germany. Spell-bound listeners hear the hoarse voice of the Fuhrer.

ITALY (AND ABYSSINIAN WAR)



A vast crowd assembled in the Piazza Venezia awaiting the appearance of the Duce on the draped balcony in the background to proclaim the new Italian "Empire of Peace."



A scene in an Italian classroom following the Government's appointment of valuable children and their mother.



To celebrate the hundredth day of sanctions Italian children wore bibs with the words 'I will always remember the 15th November 1935' written on them.



Headquarters of the Italian Fascist government in Rome, the headquarters of the Italian Fascist government.



Abyssinian warriors, some of the finest fighting material in the world, put up a gallant fight for their native land, despite bombing aeroplanes, tanks, poison gas, and other forms of modern warfare.



Haile Selassie, King of Kings, Lion of Judah, and Emperor of Ethiopia. This ruler of the hitherto "Unconquered Abyssinia" claimed descent from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.



'Forty Years On' This enormous head of the Duce, head of a rock by Italian soldiers, looks down upon the field of Adou where an Italian army was routed by the Abyssinians in 1896



Anti-British demonstration in the Cathedral Square at Milan in April Note John Bull getting a punch on the nose



Even tanks and aeroplanes found this sort of country a formidable proposition An aerial view of the camp of Ras Kassa, commander-in-chief of the Abyssinian armies on the northern front.

SPAIN



One of the saddest features of the civil war was the wanton damage done to sacred buildings of great antiquity and beauty. The shell of a convent at Betanzos.



Rebel Army appeal for funds a huge poster on the Town Hall of Seville, south Spain, which appeals for funds and subscriptions for the Army of Salvation.



The fall of Irun a party of government troops who had made a last desperate stand in a farmhouse wiped out by rebel machine guns.



The bombardment of Madrid shell-wrecked buildings on the outskirts of the Spanish capital.



A scene in Toledo after its capture by the rebel armies. The whole city was reduced to ruins by the ten weeks' bombardment of the Alcazar.



A bridge on the road between Irun and San Sebastian blown up by the Government troops to impede the advance of the rebels, a party of whom are seen guarding the bridge head.



A prelude to the storm: the workroom of the Fascist newspaper La Nacion wrecked by Communists and Socialists in March.



One of the turning-points of the war as the capture of Irun, guarding the approach to San Sebastian, by the rebel forces. Government troops advancing over a barricade of sandbags on the outskirts of Irun



The ruins of the Alcazar Toledo, which held out for ten weeks against the besieging Government forces and was eventually relieved last September.



A typical scene in Barcelona, stronghold of the Spanish Left and capital of autonomous Catalonia. Young workers manning a barricade of stones



A striking picture of the civil war at sea. The sinking of the Government submarine B 6 by the rebel ship Valasco, from the deck of which this photograph was taken

PALESTINE



The Arab costume is admirably suited for the concealment of prohibited weapons. Two Arabs being "frisked" by British soldiers. They don't seem to mind it much.



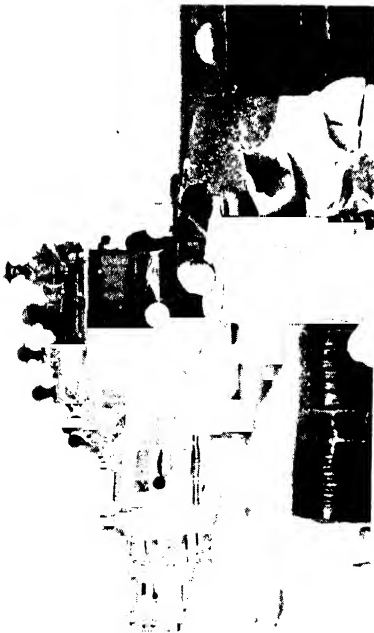
A Jewish boy with his rifle on guard by the barbed-wire fences: round a Jewish settlement in Tel Aviv.



"By Jordan's Banks." An Arab on the watch, rifle in hand, ready to dispute the Jewish claim to Palestine.



Riots in Jaffa: a baton charge by British troops protected from stones by steel helmets and shields (see man in the right foreground).



A typical incident in the Palestine disturbances: a road patrol of the Royal Scots Fusiliers held up by a banner placed across the road by Arabs.



Debarred for centuries from the ownership of land, Jewish settlers in Palestine are taking to agriculture like ducks to water. Their land hunger was one of the chief causes of the unrest.

EGYPT



*In February in Egypt Nationalist student riots created unrest
Police were stoned with grave results, schools were burned, trams
were wrecked*



*A picture of three kings the late King Fuad is here seen driving
with King George V and Edward VIII (then Prince of Wales)*



*Funeral of King Fuad the coffin on a gun-carriage, covered with
the Egyptian flag, in funeral procession through Cairo*



The dawn of a brighter day in Anglo-Egyptian relations. Mustapha Nahas Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, signing the Treaty of Friendship under the eye of Mr. Anthony Eden

AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA



Mr. Eduard Benes, President of the Czechoslovakian Republic—a champion of democracy and the League of Nations—and a passionate gardener



The "Roman Bloc" in the League of Nations. From left to right: the late Generalissimo of Hungary, Count T. S. Schuschnigg of Austria, and the Italian Prime Minister, Benito Mussolini



The cross is the emblem of Catholic Austria. Chancellor Schuschnigg addressing a parade of the Fatherland Front in Vienna on taking over the command from Prince Starhemberg.



Count Ciano (centre), son-in-law of Mussolini and Italian foreign minister followed up his visit to Hitler at Berchtesgaden by a reassuring call at Vienna With him are Dr Schmidt (left), Austrian foreign minister and Dr Schuschnigg

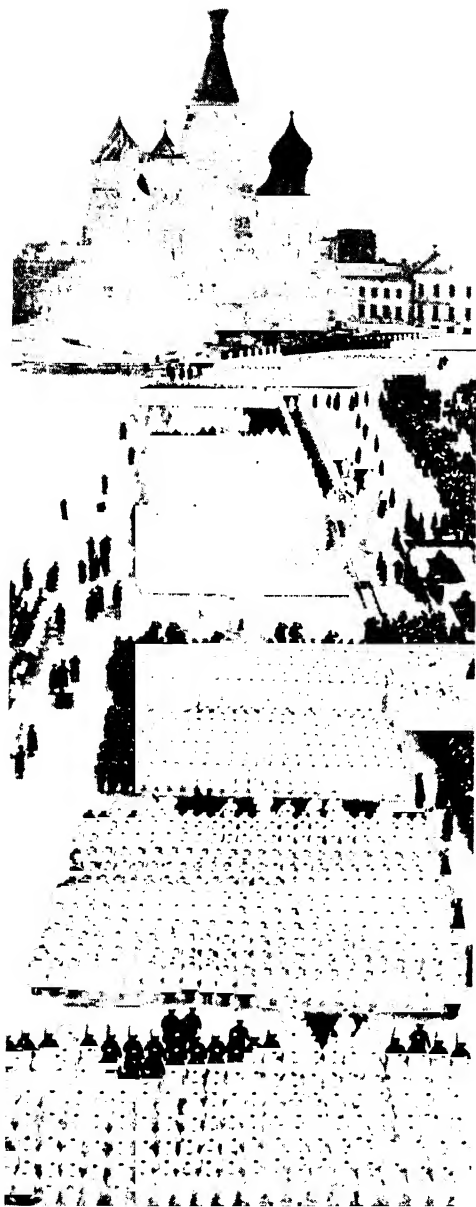


Prince Starhemberg, whose fall from power this year left Dr Schuschnigg in supreme power over Austria

SOVIET RUSSIA



A Moscow demonstration in favour of the Spanish left-wing defenders A large picture of Stalin is carried in procession



"Preparedness" Russian troops, in a state of supreme modern equipment, paraded on the Moscow Red Square at this year's anniversary of the Russian Revolution



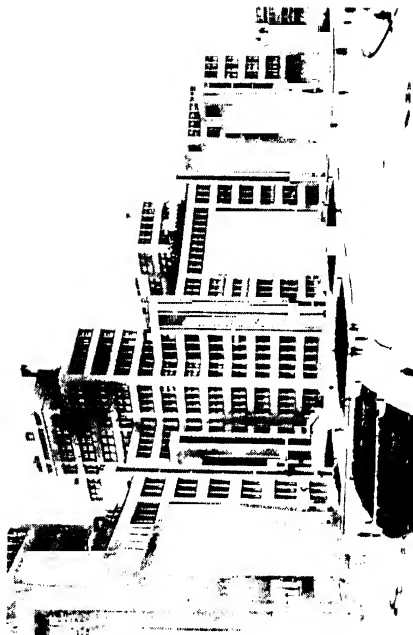
Stalin's blow to the former Soviet "grandees" Leo Kamenov, condemned to death and shot for conspiring with Trotsky



Zinoviev, who died together with Kamenov as a "Trotskyist traitor"



Honouring Maxim Gorki, the great Russian author Stalin with other high Soviet officials carrying the urn with Gorki's ashes to its resting-place in the Kremlin wall



Example of new Russian architecture the house of Industry in Charkov

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



A picture parade at the Democratic National Convention at Philadelphia after Roosevelt's renomination as the party candidate



Heavy rains and snow following upon a sudden thaw resulted in severe floods in many parts of the U.S. A last spring the town of Johnston, Pa., marooned by floods, with the water reaching to the second stories of its houses.



Years of reckless felling of moisture-retaining trees has resulted in the problem of soil erosion—the parched and loosened soil is blown from the fields in great clouds of dust. Here is a farm in Texas.



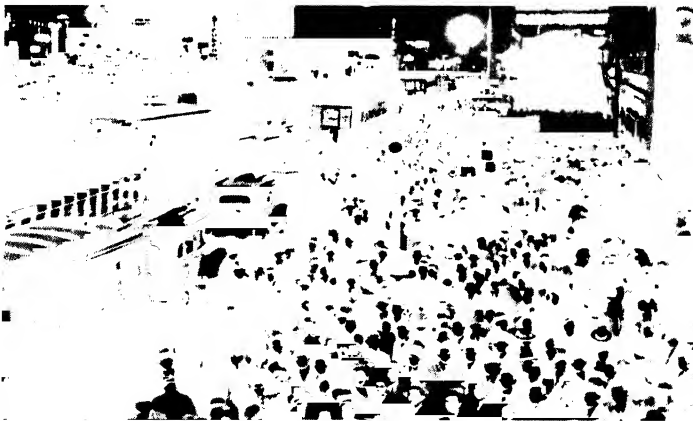
Following the floods came the severest drought on record. Here is a herd of cattle, reduced to skin and bone, being driven from the drought area in Oklahoma.



Not content with iron frosts, floods, drought, and duststorms, Nature visited the U.S.A. with hurricanes this autumn. A house blown to splinters in New Jersey.



America's Spellbinder No. 1 - Franklin D. Roosevelt broadcasting an election speech in the campaign which sent him back to the White House for a second term of office. It was in this speech he welcomed the hatred of his Republican opponents.



The scene in Times Square : New York City at 11 p.m. on Election night, as the news comes in of the greatest Democratic victory in history.

THE FAR EAST



One of the elder statesmen murdered in the Tokyo rebellion—Finance Minister Fuka-hashi



A striking picture of the military coup d'état—troops only to find their arrival in the hands of loyal troops the background. Buildings and the Staff College, light the snow



Admiral Okada, Premier of Japan, had a sensational escape from assassination; his brother-in-law being murdered by mistake. He is here seen in native dress with his grandson, Hisamasa



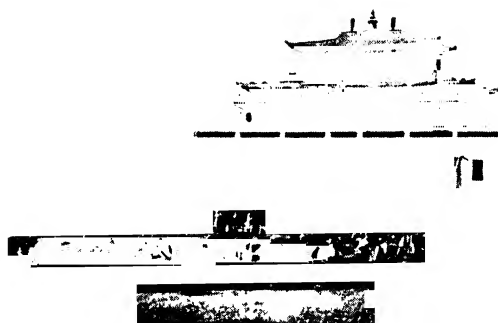
*The ruler to whose patient statesmanship China owes so much
Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek, who was kidnapped in December by his
subordinate Chang Hsueh-Liang*



*The Emperor of Japan on his white horse Shōwa, the
strengthening of whose personal powers was one of the aims
of the revolt*

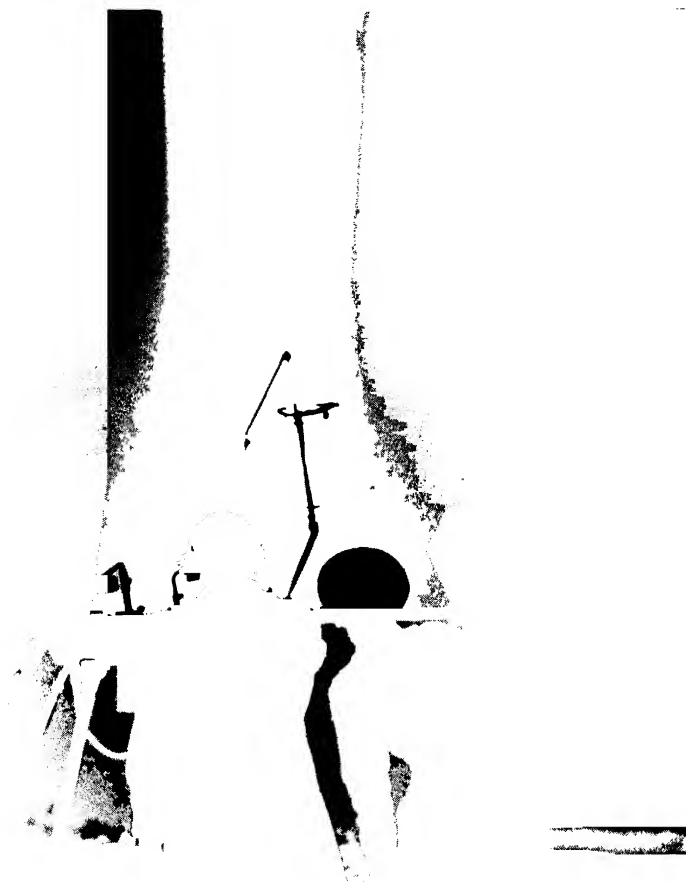


A new State that is going modern Manchukuo rapidly develops her capital by erecting buildings like this Foreign Office



One of the world's danger spots: Outer Mongolia. A 'dazan' - convent during a religious ceremony.

REARMAMENT AND LOCARNO CRISIS



A scene during a practice night raid on London last July : a sound locator silhouetted against a searchlight beam



The first British King to fly makes an aerial tour of R.A.F. Stations. King Edward VIII is here seen inspecting Handley Page Heyford bombers.



A fine view of British Hawker planes flying in formation. Picture taken from one of the squadron's planes.



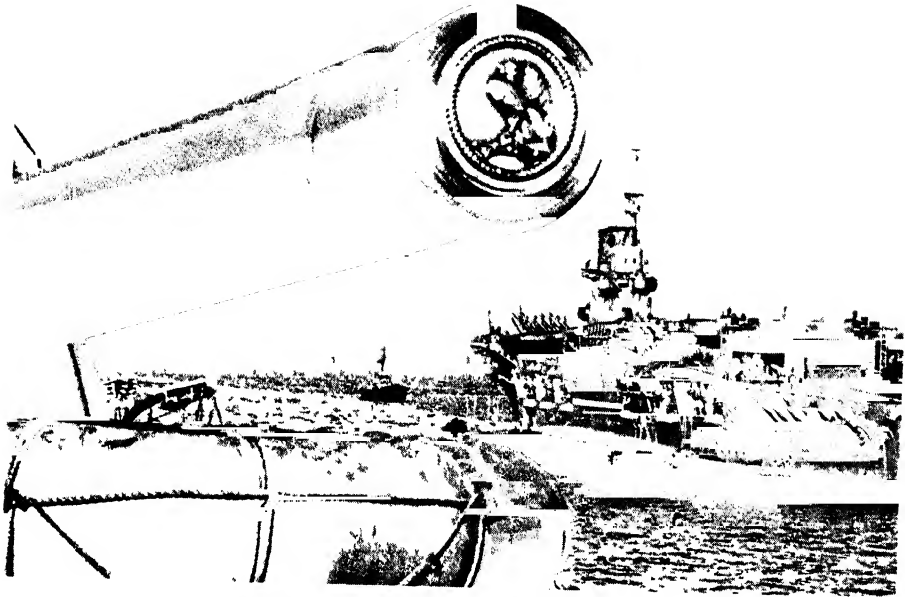
The air force with which Great Britain is determined to maintain parity: a line of German pursuit planes.



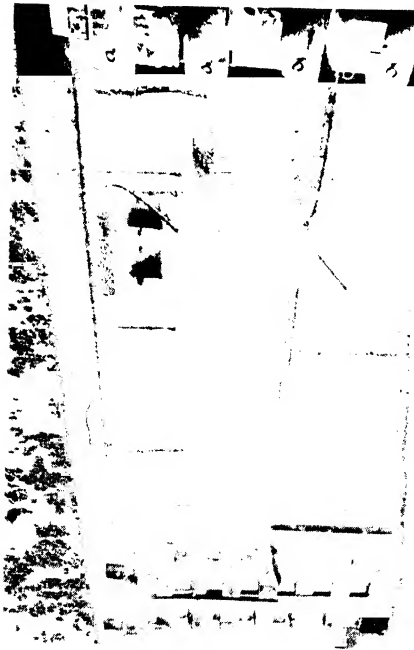
France possesses some of the fastest cruisers in the world. The French fleet maneuvering off Brest.



A British tank, its crew wearing gas masks, taking part in manoeuvres on Salisbury Plain on the 20th anniversary of the day the first tanks went into action



An impressive view of H M S Courageous (Aircraft Carrier) taken from H M S Rodney.



A ghost of Germany's pre-War navy. Weed-covered guns of the battleship Prinz Regent Luitpold salvaged from Scapa Flow. Note that the ship is in dock and upside down



An impressive view of a Japanese tank, literally standing on end as it climbs the crest of a steep hill



In most countries cavalry is giving way to tanks. But in the deserts of North Africa the most picturesque of all forms of cavalry, the Camel Corps, still holds its own.



A mass parade of tanks before Herr Hitler in Berlin.



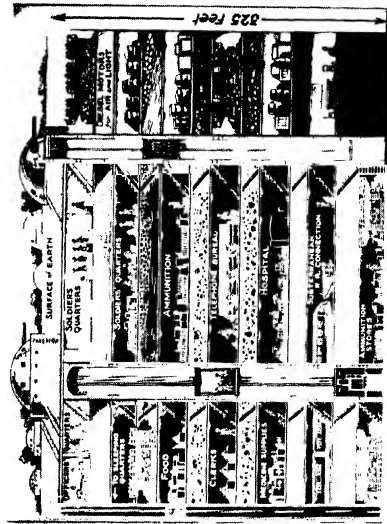
Will the day come when all school-children will go to school looking like this? This picture was taken in Tokio.



Comings and goings in Downing Street at the time of the Locarno crisis. Mr. Eden arrives, looking worried.



The Locarno Crisis: German troops enter Cologne for the first time since the War



During the Locarno crisis France manned the "Maginot Line". The diagram shows a section of this vast underground system of fortifications on the Eastern frontier of France

Transport,
Communications,
and
Technical
Progress



The Silver Jubilee one of the most famous British features in new transport improvements



The contrasts of the road old caravans still hold their own here and there on British roads amidst the ever-increasing motor traffic



The success of the streamline a typical American picture showing two trains on the Chicago-Denver line



A national strike in the coal industry was narrowly averted early in the year—a group of miners at work



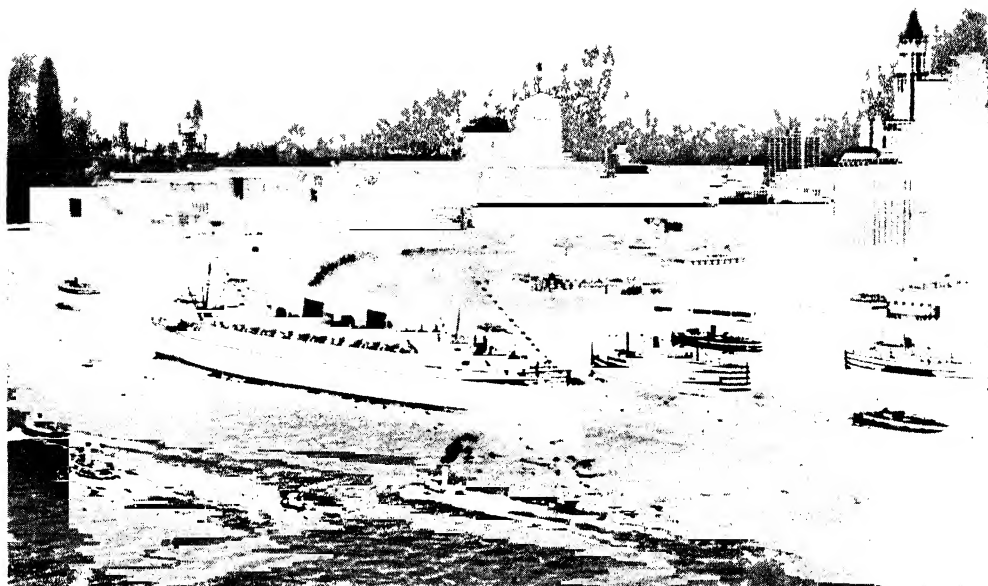
The latest apparatus for testing road surfaces—112-ton lorry attached to a control driving pivot by a massive crane-like arm—thunders round the miniature track until it is ground to powder



A British giant of the air—Canopus, first of the Imperial Airways near flying-boats on the Empire routes, leaving Rochester for service in the Mediterranean



In impressive class of Canopus in the air—It combines efficiency with a striking beauty of lines



The year's shipping event—the Queen Mary making her first appearance in New York harbour, saluted by steam whistles of hundreds of other craft



Mr Pickwick takes to the road again—A scene from the Pickwick centenary celebrations last March



A new air-mail Service to Scandinavia was established in March. Here the Assistant Postmaster-General, Sir Walter Womersley, is shown placing mails in a bag.

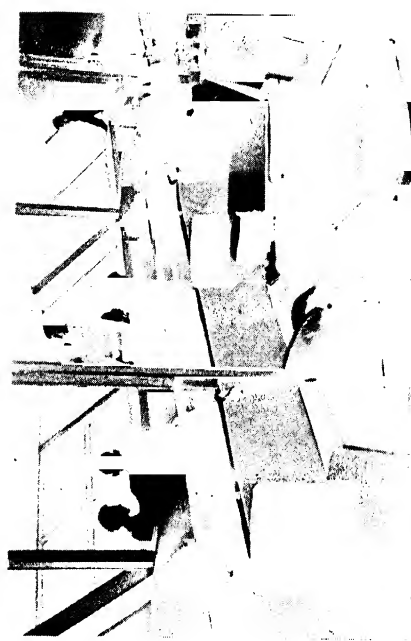


*Tasteful
showing*

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*Mary,
proud*



*The promenade deck in the air: the Zeppelin Hindenburg.
A picture taken during a transatlantic crossing.*



*The pride of New Zealand, 1936: Miss Jean Batten, who made
the first solo flight from England to New Zealand.*



Mrs Amy Mollison, one of the British air heroines of 1936, her flights to South Africa and back created a sensation



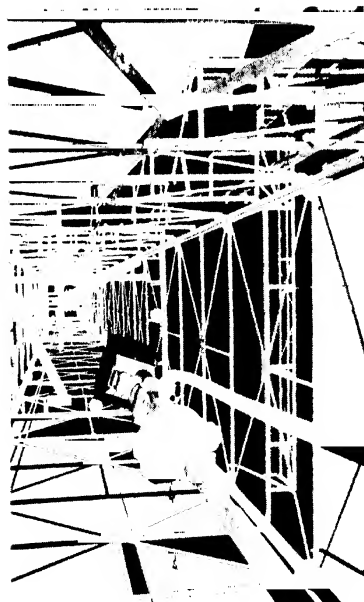
Europe-U S A air service The giant German air liner Hindenburg about to leave Lakehurst for the trip back to Europe



The fiftieth birthday of the Canadian Pacific Railway a decorated Jubilee train on its way across the continent



The largest solid piece of glass ever cast This great 200-inch telescope disc weighs 20 tons and is to be used in the monster telescope at the observatory in Palomar, S California It is now being ground and polished, a process which is expected to take three years



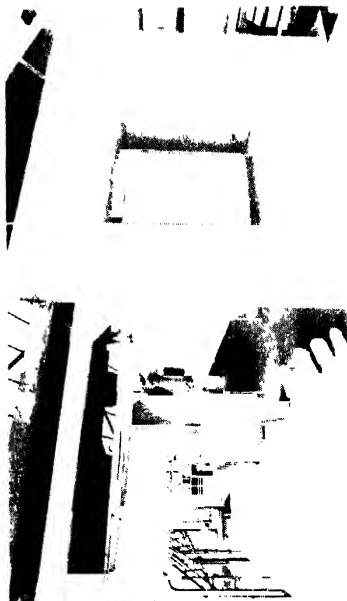
Test boring for oil began in March at Paulsgrove, overlooking Portsmouth Harbour. Looking up inside the 160-ft derrick



Inauguration of mobile post offices by the Postmaster-General, Major G. C. Tryon, M.P. The van is drawn by a specially designed tractor to race meetings, and similar gatherings



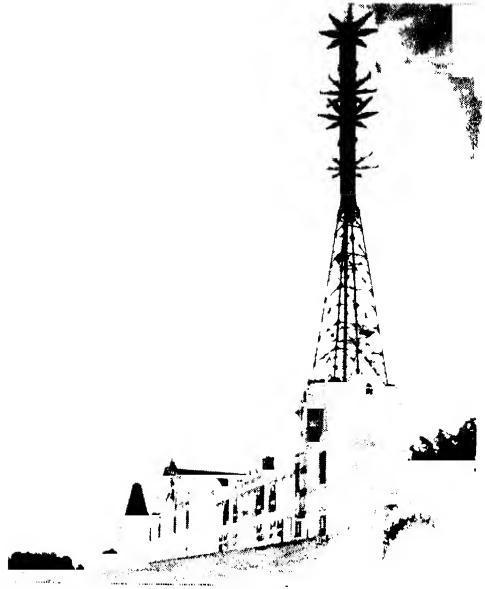
Direct Television Transmission of a boxing contest as seen from the camera room during demonstrations from Crystal Palace to Victoria Street.



Official of the bus company waiting for effect of wind upon a family



The wind resistance of buses, like that of aeroplanes, is tested in a wind tunnel. A scale model of a bus is here being placed inside the tunnel ready for testing.



The first regular television service was begun on November 1st. Here is a view of the mast and transmitting aerials at Alexandra Palace.

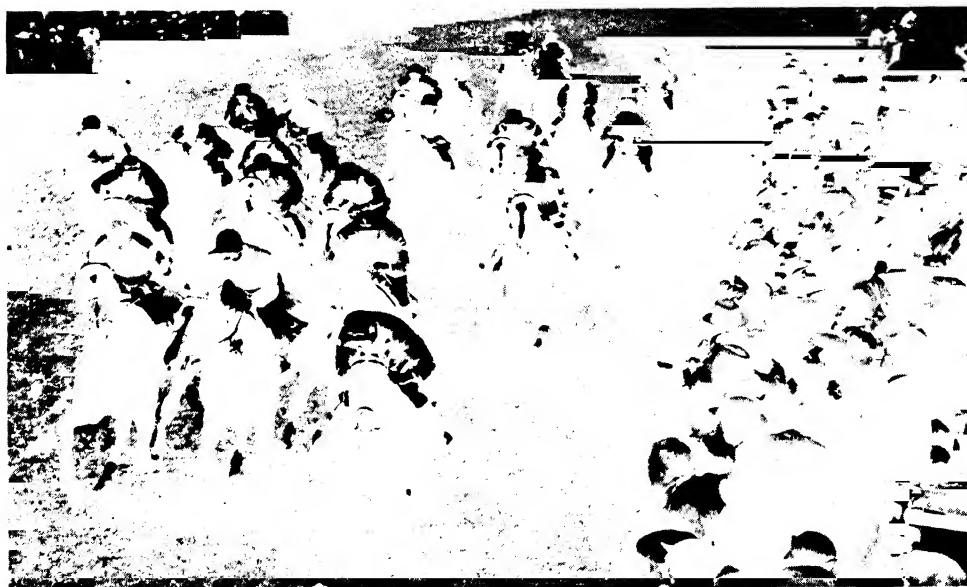


The Boulder Dam (U.S.A.), one of the greatest works of engineering completed in 1936.

SPORT



A classic pose for an Olympic record the American K. Carpenter won the Discus event with a throw of 165 ft 7½ in



Aga Khan won the Derby again, 1936, with "Mahmoud": this was the Derby field at the Mile Post.



Pam Barton became British and American women's golf champion



Indian cricketers' first match, 1936 Aman Nath hitting to leg during the match against A. P. Freeman's eleven at Gravesend



A sensational rowing event Zurich RC beating Leander Club in the final of the Grand Challenge Cup on July 4th



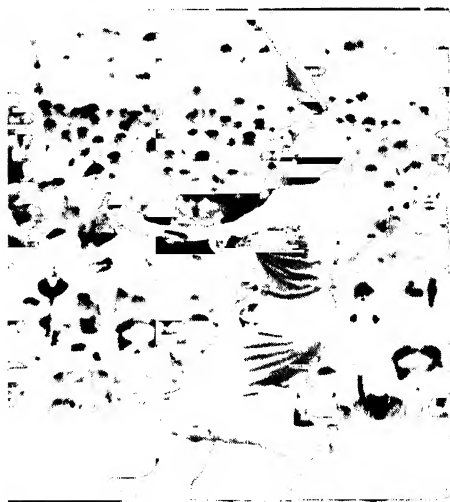
First of Westchester Cup Polo Matches at Hurlingham a good glimpse of the match in progress.



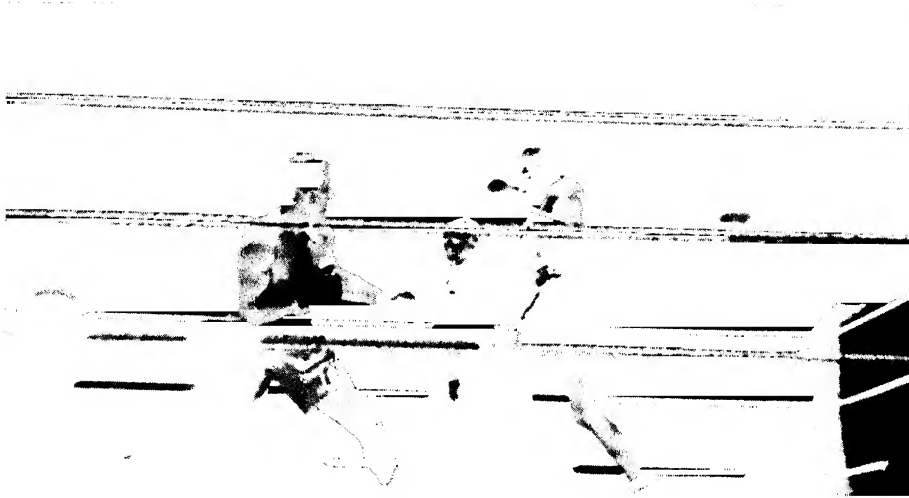
The Ryde Yachting Week brought among other thrills a collision of the Endeavour I with the Velsheda during the racing off Ryde.



Davis Cup challenge round at Wimbledon: H. W. Austin in play against Jack Crawford in the first singles.



In July Perry retained the Wimbledon title against von Cramm: this picture shows Perry in the final of the men's singles.



An outstanding boxing event: incident during the title-fight between John Henry Lewis and Len Harvey.



A particularly happy snapshot taken at Becher's Brook during the 1936 Grand National.



The Wightman Cup singles: Miss Kay Stammers (left) scores a great victory over Miss Helen Jacobs.



The Winter Olympic Games at Garmisch saw Miss Sonya Henne (Norway) victorious. This picture shows her during the figure-skating championship at Garmisch.



Royal Richmond Horse Show, general view of the parade of coaches that took part in the Marathon drive from Hyde Park.



A cricket match at Graceend—Indian versus Freeman's eleven: the Mahanaga Kumar of Vizianagaram bowled by Freeman.



A vivid scene taken during the Cup Final at Wembley, when Arsenal beat Sheffield United by 1 goal to nil.



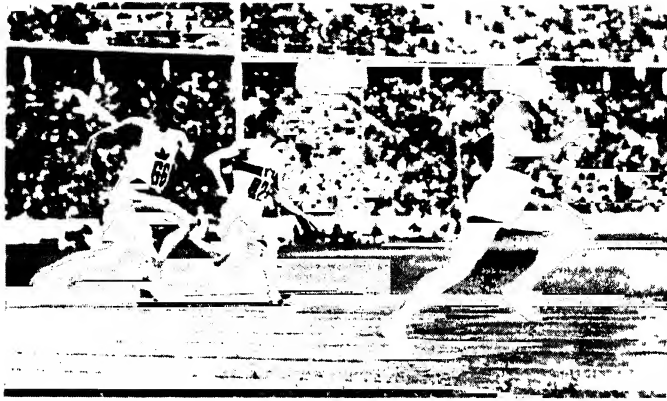
At the opening of the Olympic Games in Berlin: Herr Hitler entering the Stadium accompanied by members of the International Olympic Committee.



Impressive ceremony: the opening of the Olympic Games in Berlin's new Stadium—one of the greatest mass gatherings of the year.



The Olympic Fire: the torchbearer arrives at the Acropolis in Athens, whence the torch was carried by other runners to Berlin.



The star of the Olympic Games: Jesse Owens, the coloured American record breaker, winning the 200-metres race.

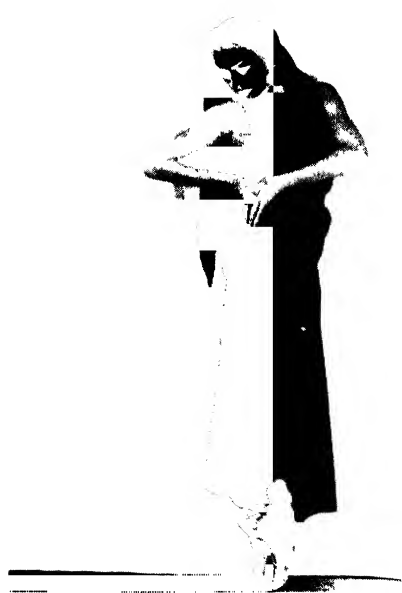
ART AND ENTERTAINMENT



Experts from the National Gallery packing up Lawrence's "Red Boy," to be sent on loan to the Exhibition of British Art in Amsterdam.



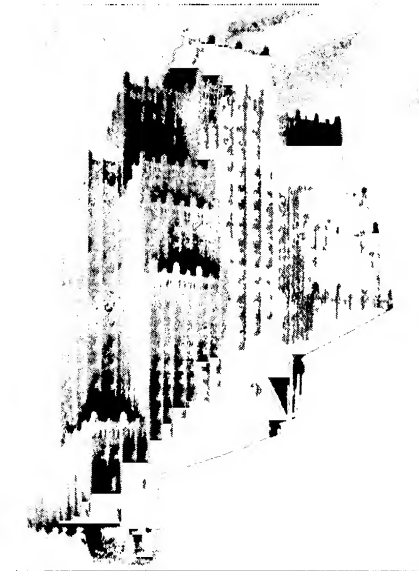
The "Surrealists'" exhibition in London: Giorgio de Chirico, "Le retour de l'enfant prodigue," painted in 1924.



Modern Ballet needs acting as well as dancing. Here is Nina Baranova in a striking pose.



A lovely and talented ballerina: Mme Tamara Touranova



A striking specimen of modern architecture: The Southwestern Bell Telephone Building at St. Louis, Missouri.



Mr. Lee Ashton arranging a group of figures at the exhibition of the Famorphopoulos collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum.



A scene from the Chinese ballet "L'Epreuve d'amour" at the Alhambra: the Chinese lady (Nemethinova) shrinking away from her lover disguised as a dragon.



Ballets drew record houses in London this year. A scene from "The Snow Maiden" given by Col. de Basil's Ballet Russe.



The open-air theatre in Regent's Park carried on in spite of the weather. Players in Love's Labour's Lost watching their colleagues rehearse.



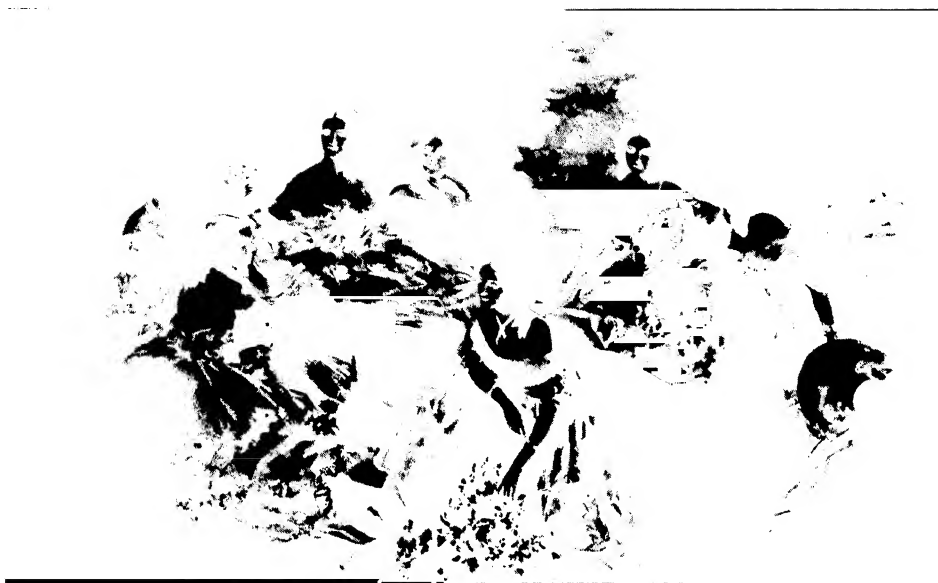
The Mills Circus,' a giant painting by Dame Laura Knight, R A , for one of the first-class dining-rooms in the Queen Mary



A p. ng yndham Goldie and ga Ra in Parnell



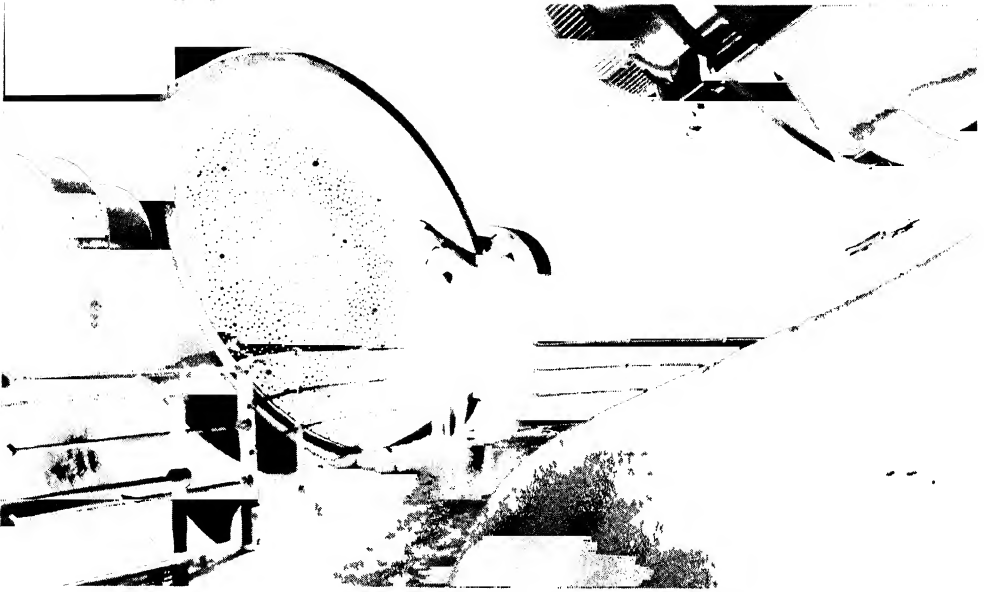
Shakespeare again—with a difference a group of schoolboys rehearsing for a performance of Twelfth Night



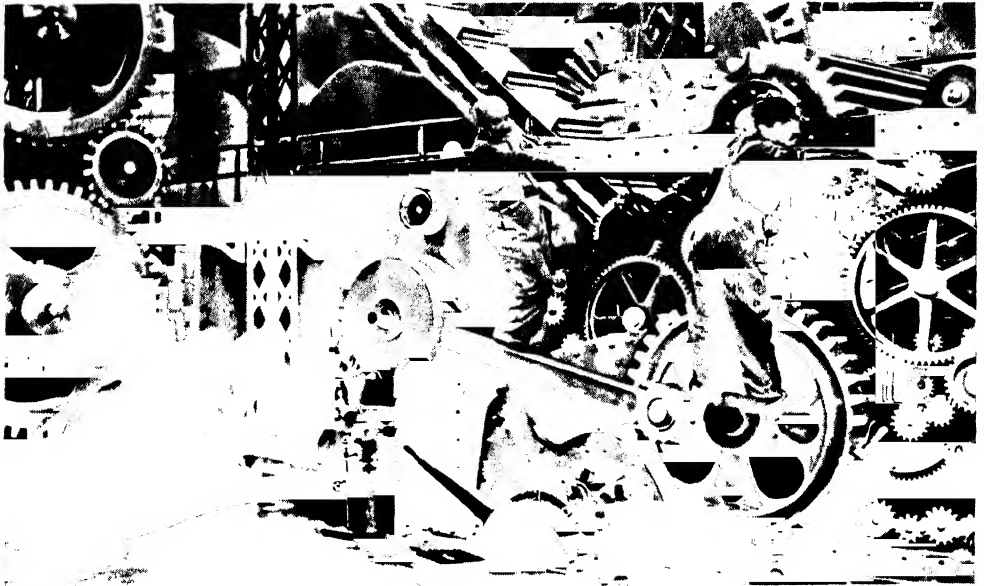
*A craze for Winterhalter's paintings has been created by the London Exhibition of his works
"Empress Eugenie and the Ladies of her Court," Winterhalter's most famous picture*



Corot: "La Charette," a fine specimen of the French painting shown at the London Exhibition of French Art.



The great films of 1936 a scene from 'Things to Come, H. G. Wells' striking forecast presented by London Film Productions Ltd



The great films of 1936 . Charlie Chaplin in his satirical picture, Modern Times.

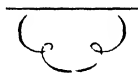
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